# MASSACHUSETTS PLOUGHMAN.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY, FOR THE BENEFIT OF FARMERS AND MECHANICS, AT QUINCY HALL, SOUTH MARKET STREET.....WM. BUCKMINSTER, OF FRAMINGHAM, EDITOR.

VOL. 7. BOSTON, SATURDAY MORNING, AUGUST 19, 1848. NO. 47.

PUBLISHED BY

W. & W. J. BUCKMINSTER.

TERMS, $2,00 in advance—if payment is delayed longer than six months $2,50 will be charged.

☞ Papers not discontinued without a personal or written notice from the subscriber or postmaster, and arrearages paid.

☞ No paper sent for a term less than six months.

☞ All correspondence should be addressed to the Editor at Boston.

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## AGRICULTURE.

### DITCHING AND DRAINING.

Among the various modes of bringing bog lands into English, ditching will often be found to be the cheapest and best. The weeds and brakes and wild grass usually grow on an uneven surface which the fires that are set do not make smooth. And when gravel or sand is not handy it is costly carting them in to the central parts of meadows to cover up the old rubbish and roots.

Now if the bottom is peat and can be easily dug, it is less labor to throw up matter from ditches than to cart it from a distance. This peaty matter may be dug in August or September and be suffered to lie till next summer. Then spread it over the surface and mix what high land soil you choose with it to make a proper bed for the reception of the grass seed.

The ditches may be dug at a distance of four rods from each other, and if they are made four feet wide and three feet deep, the mud will go a great way towards covering the whole surface between them.

If it is afterwards discovered that the ditches are too nigh each other and the meadow too dry, it will be quite an easy matter to fill them up partially from the cheeks or edges of the banks, and let the ditches be so shaped as to permit the grass to grow on the sloping sides near to the bottom. Or every other ditch may be filled up with the loose matter that is usually found on land that has been recently cleared.

We know that in many cases the surface may be made even in this way at less cost than it can be by carting earth from a distance; yet we admit that a portion of earth mixed with this mud is better for the grass than any clear peat mud that we find in these bogs.

In many cases the mud is so rich that many barrows of grass may be obtained without any barn yard manure. And in case there is a good supply of ashes left after burning the cleared ground, they will be found to aid materially the first crops; for nothing is better to be mixed with peat mud than the various kinds of ashes that are made from wood or from peat.

When meadows need but little draining, and when highland earth lies nigh by, it is often best to smooth the surface of the meadow by cutting the bogs and hassocks down as close as may be. Then an ox cart load of earth will be found sufficient to cover a square rod of ground. The cost of covering with earth, in such cases, will not be great; and as long as time shall last, this mixture of highland earth with the peaty matter of the meadow will prove serviceable. Top dressings will be needed occasionally, but no more earth from the highland will it may be found necessary to use the plough.

When the meadow is high, and hard enough to bear a team, it will be generally best to plough and subdue by planting for a year or two. Potatoes succeed well on such ground, and when a decent crop of these can be raised, the cost of subduing and of preparing for grass is trifling. Early potatoes may be harvested soon enough to admit of seeding down in August.

### PLOUGHING FOR RYE.

Those farmers who have old fields intended for rye will find it to their interest to plough the ground early and bury up the green herbage that is now on the ground. August is better than September for ploughing, as more green vegetables will be turned in, and more animalculæ, in their winged state, will be destroyed. Butterflies of all kinds are killed by burying in earth; but in their grub state they are not. If we could bury under the farrow all the butterflies in any field before they had laid any eggs, we might destroy them all.

Sow rye in August and it will take better root for winter than if it is sown late, and it will afford more feed for cattle in October. Plough nicely and turn all the grass under; this is easily done when you fasten a bush on to the beam to sweep down flat all that is standing.

THE CROPS. Montgomery county, in our State, says the Philadelphia Ledger, is represented as having garnered this season in the best crops ever known, of hay, wheat, rye and oats; that is, the farmers have not in any former season had all of these crops equally heavy in one season.

In Schuylkill county the hay was light, and much of it spoiled by rain. The grain is heavy, but generally injured by rot.

The second crop of grass, the potatoes, and particularly the Indian corn, could not promise fairer everywhere, and supplies are abundantly plenty.

*Crops at the South.* A planter says that he has been in Alabama thirty years, and never yet saw such a cotton crop as the present promises. He will make half a crop over the average—and it is the same in all his neighborhood.

The crops in Dane are magnificent. Wheat has rarely been better—although some fields, owing to the recent rains, may have been injured by the rust. Corn and oats are heavy. Old settlers assured us that corn especially has never been better. The prospect of a rich harvest as a reward for the toil of the husbandman, is excellent.

*Southern Crops.* The cotton, rice, and corn crops, in some sections very fine, are being injured in others, as to product, by too much rain. In the neighborhood of Montgomery, Ala., this latter is particularly the case, the cotton running to weed.—About Georgetown, S. C., the rich heads are large and promise well, and the fields will be ready for harvest by the 10th of August. The frequent showers have made the growth of corn rapid as to height, but it will not ear out as heavy as usual.

*Early Cotton.* Two full blown bolls of this year's cotton, of very fine and beautiful texture, were on the 14th inst., says the Picayune, presented to us by Captain Selleck, of the steamboat Latona. The bolls are from a plantation in the neighborhood of Bayou Sara, and are the first of the season that we have heard of.

THE POTATO ROT. We do not find that this disease has made much progress, in this vicinity, since we first noticed its appearance three weeks ago. There is a good supply of early potatoes in our market, selling at 66 cents per bushel, but they are hardly so large or so good as they were last year at this time. Last year the rot did not seize them till the last week in August, but it then progressed with astonishing rapidity, until nearly three-fourths of the crop was lost. Fortunately it did not continue through the winter, as it did in the winters of 1846 and 1847, and after November it ceased almost entirely. [Newburyport Herald.

### CANADA THISTLES.

A PLEA FOR THEM. The Canada thistle, which abounds so extensively in the northern sections of the Union, is a hardy plant, flourishing and thriving in almost every situation, and "*locating*," as a backwoodsman would say, in every vacant spot and in a great many that are not vacant.

It is a sort of Ishmaelite. Every man's hand is against it, and its hand against every man's. Although it flourishes in many places yet it lives only by sufferance, and no one mentions it but with execrations, and all anathematize it without stint.

We have always supposed that God made it for good and useful purposes, and it was our own ignorance that led us to curse instead of blessing; yet we have never heard any one speak peaceably of it until the other day.

In conversation with Samuel Moody, Esq., of Lisbon, who is an extensive farmer and an observing man, he remarked that he had found the Canada thistle an excellent fertilizer. He was led to this knowledge and conclusion from facts that had occured upon his own farm. In one of his fields he had quite an area of a stiff clayey soil of a whitish color, on which but little would grow, although he cultivated and seeded it carefully. The seeds of the Canada thistle, from a neighbor's field, were blown upon it plentifully; they came up and grew, and as nothing else would grow there, they were suffered to remain. In a year or two the soil became ameliorated. The decaying and decayed roots and stalks of the thistles furnished a vegetable mould—the grass sprang up, and good crops are now obtained. This is a fact worth remembering, and proves that the thistle, though, like some of the human family, rough and unwelcome, has, nevertheless, some redeeming qualities. In process of time other useful traits will be discovered, which will tend to recommend us to its presence, and cause us to withhold a tithe or two of our maledictions upon it.

EXTIRPATION OF IT. Although this pest may have some good qualities, and leave behind it remains that will enrich the soil, it is nevertheless not a very desirable thing on a farm, and especially upon a grain crop. It was evidently brought from Europe by the early settlers in Canada, either in the forage which they brought on shipboard to sustain the domestic animals which they imported, or in wheat or other grain which they brought with them. From Canada it has been spreading, with more or less rapidity, in a southerly and westerly direction, until it has become pretty widely disseminated.

In 1846, the New York State Agricultural Society offered premiums for the best essay upon the Extirpation of Canada Thistles, and a very good essay was furnished by A. Stevens, Esq., which obtained one of the premiums.

This plant is propagated in two ways—first, by seeds, which being furnished with down, are very light, are wafted by the winds in every direction, until, meeting with obstructions, they are stopped, and collecting, form a bed or plantation, which shows itself the ensuing spring. Thus, they spring up on roadsides—by the sides of walls and fences—wherever a brush heap has been collected—around buildings, such as barns, outhouses, &c. The second mode is by the roots. It has a strong succulent root, that plunges itself abroad in search of nourishment. If this root be cut off, the eyes, like the sections in a polypus, send out shoots to make up the loss, and thus a multiplication of them takes place by the very means often used to kill them. As a farmer once remarked to us, the more you hoe them the more they wont die. By hoeing often enough the vitality of the root will at last become exhausted.

Mr. Stevens, in his essay, mentions the following facts. The State of Vermont, being next to Canada, and the first to be invaded by this *armed foe*, as long ago as 1795 passed a law directing its destruction. The attention of farmers in that section being thus turned to the destruction of a very much dreaded invader, various means were adopted, and it was found not a very difficult thing to subdue; after which, an indifference in regard to it arose. They found that they could destroy it, and the fear of it passed away.

The following methods of destroying them have been found most successful, viz: Mowing them when in blossom, during or just before a rain. Strewing salt on them when young, and letting cattle or sheep, who are fond of the salt, crop them—or mow them and sprinkle salt upon them freely. Cover them up with something that will exclude light and heat—such as apple pumace, straw, boards, &c. Plough them under repeatedly.

Of all these modes, mowing them in a rain, or just before a rain, so that the water may get into the hollow of the stalks, and bring on decomposition, is considered best.

In very stony grounds, salt, sheep and the scythe are the best modes of destroying them.

Where small patches have sprung up, burning over the ground with brush or heaps of logs have been found effectual.

In other places, such as what are called bottom or moist intervales, getting a close compact covering of red-top, or such like fine grass, will choke them out, and by keeping them thus deprived of sun and air, will finally kill them effectually.

In another essay on this subject, by S. E. Todd, to which a premium was also awarded by the Society, it is recommended *to cut them off below the ground with a hoe.* Mr. Todd, says—"Any patch of thistles may be *entirely exterminated* by cutting them with a hoe *four times in a season*, if care is taken to cut *every one* a little below the surface of the soil." [Maine Farmer.

CONCLUSION OF PRINCE ALBERT'S SPEECH *at the late Anniversary of the Royal Agricultural Society.* "We agriculturists of England collect at this meeting, the meeting of the Royal Agricultural Society, in order to communicate to each other the result of our various experience, and the progress that some may have made in the application of science or of improvements and ingenious machinery, or in the breeding, or rearing of cattle. Feeling as I do, a high and lively interest in these noble pursuits, (cheers) and having myself, in a small way, (hear hear and laughter) experienced all the pleasure and little pangs, (laughter) I fully recognize its paramount importance to the country, (cheers.) I feel highly gratified that the president of the society should have entrusted to me to propose to you the toast of the day, which is, 'Success to the Royal Agricultural Society of England,' (loud cheers.) I trust you will respond to it with enthusiastic cheers. 'The Royal Agricultural Society of England—success and prosperity to it'—(loud and continued cheering, which was led off enthusiastically by the prince.)

AMERICAN REAL LIFE. Many thousand farmers in N. England and other States, rear large families, pay all their debts and taxes promptly, live independently, well clothed and comfortably housed and provided for, and lay up money, on farms of fifty acres. With them there is a place for everything, and everything in its place. Their horses and cattle, tools and implements are attended to with clock-like regularity. Nothing is put off until to-morrow, that can be done to-day. Economy is wealth, and system affords ease. These men are seldom in a hurry, except in harvest time. And in long winter evenings, or severe weather, which forbids employment out of doors, one makes corn brooms, another shoes, and a third is a carpenter, cooper or tailor; and one woman spins, another weaves, and another braids "Palm leaf hats." And the families thus occupied are among the most healthy and cheerful in the world.

### THE FARMER—HIS POSITION, RESPONSIBILITIES AND DUTIES.

The district school system is one of the distinguished features of the new world. Its adaptation and fitness for the country, and the almost imperative necessity in view of our political institutions, and their perpetuity, render everything connected with it of decided interest and importance. It is said that the ancient Egyptians inscribed on their libraries, "Remedies for the diseases of the Soul;" and so might we write over the door posts of our school-houses, remedies for, and preventives of, diseases in the body politic, and promoters of the morality, good order, and safety of society. As New Yorkers, we justly feel proud of our educational advantages, and, as patriots and philanthropists, we are bound to cherish and labor to improve and elevate them.

Education is one of those indefinite terms which admit of almost any latitude. In its real and true signification, it is a progressive and never ending work. The whole life-time of man is but a movement onward, and it is perhaps safest to believe the elevating and beautiful idea that, throughout all eternity, man will continue to increase in knowledge and advance in wisdom. But it is not in this broad view that I now propose to regard the term education. I will define it for present purposes as a disciplinary process, fitting the mind for the business of life; not only the accumulation of knowledge and intelligence, but the acquisition of habits of order, industry and economy in preparation for the active duties and responsibilities of life. This work belongs to the school room; there the boy is to be prepared for manhood. In process of time, nature will develope the full capacity of the physical system, but the mind is not made of the same material, and cannot alone come to its full strength and capacity. Its food and nourishment are made of different matter than that which feeds and invigorates the body; it must have the aid of other minds—must have facts and figures, arbitrary rules, and distinct principles, and obtain them not by instinct, but by hard study, severe thinking, and the rigid application of the mental faculties.

The school-book, the school-house and the school-master are these important requisites in training the mind, and in bringing out its power and energy. Mind, like the body, is the work of the great Architect, it is the gift of God, and does exist in all its glory, and majesty in the poor man as well as in the rich; it knows no distinction, only in its means of development, and in its educational polish. Then how glorious to educate all the people—how high and solemn the duty to give to all the advantages of mental culture.

The district school belongs emphatically to the masses; they are the people's schools; they know no caste, nor recognize no distinction, but broadly unfold their beautiful canopy and cover all alike, and say, without respect to person or condition, "come and partake of my benefits." God has given the mind; ours is the duty to unfold the power, and prepare, for systematic and useful action, this richest and mightiest of God's gifts.

It is the highest glory and proudest boast of the Empire State, that she has thus provided a system for the education of her children.—Rightly does she judge, and wisely act, when she thus provides for the safety of herself and the elevation of her people. And have the farmers no interest in this matter! Yes, they have most of all; for they are more numerous than all other classes. The district school is truly almost exclusively their own; it is to most of them their only school, and it behooves them to look well to these seminaries, so peculiarly their own. Their children, nine out of ten, if not ninety-nine out of every hundred, will be educated in them, as many never exist to go. Then let the district school be elevated, improved, and made what it should and may be. And as one improvement, almost indispensably necessary to the farmers, there should be, and must be, a department devoted to agriculture. I can discover no reason why it should not form a regular branch of common school education; nor why every college and academy in the State should not have its professorship department devoted to agriculture as a distinct branch of study and education. Is there anything in the subject which precludes this? Is there any difficulty in reducing to a regular science, and of so arranging and classifying its different branches, as to permit its being made a part of the education process of the young? I think not; but on the contrary, agriculture is a science, possessing, in all its ramifications, distinctive features, is governed by fixed facts and unerring principles, which the young farmer should learn by study and close application of his mental faculties. They should be engraven on his mind when it is young and plastic, and capable of receiving and retaining impressions, and this subject may, I imagine, be introduced into every district school in the State, without detriment to those branches now taught in those schools, and without interfering with the regular course of common school education.

Much reflection has satisfied my own mind of the great importance of the subject. I regard it as an essential step towards the elevation of the farming interest—a necessary ingredient in lifting up to their position the farmers of the country. The State has been beneficial in her school funds; but the farmer has not as yet had his full share of the benefits accruing from them. He has been content to look on listlessly, and let other classes reap the harvest which his own industry had provided. Let him now arise from his lethargy, and begin to cast about and see if there be no place where his sons can go and learn to become farmers, as well as doctors, lawyers and divines. It seems to me that the farmers have a right to use a portion of the money which belongs to them to advance their own calling; not, indeed, to tear down or prejudice others but to elevate their own business to the dignity of a science, to be taught and learned in the schools of the State.

First of all we want agricultural school-books and agricultural teachers, or persons qualified to teach agriculture. The very initiatory step, then, is to find men to prepare books adapted to the instruction of children, and then to find competent teachers who can use them. I would then reverse the usual rule; begin at the top and work down. Begin by establishing and endowing an agricultural school, or schools by the Legislature of the State; and with that, or them, as a nucleus, I would begin the work of making agriculture a regular science—a branch of education for the older scholars in every school district, just as much as arithmetic is now. The thing is in the highest degree practicable. It may and should be begun at the present session of the Legislature. That body should be called upon and forced to appropriate a portion of the literature or other fund for this purpose; and then, ere five years shall pass away, the great work will have been accomplished. To me it appears plain and clear, and I ask the farmers of the State to come up to the work and insist on their rights—demand for their children agricultural schools, aided by a fair portion of the literature fund—insist that Daniel Lee and his school, or those of a similar character, be sustained by the funds of the State, as well as Geneva College. Stand up for your rights and you will obtain them, but never until you do.

*Penn Yan December* 1846. D. A. ODDEN.

[Genesee Farmer.

Persons apparently killed by lightning have been restored by promptly immersing them in cold water, or by dashing water upon the body]

GAPES IN CHICKENS, AGAIN. Mr. A. Leonard, of Batavia, O., informs us that he has been very successful in raising chickens. His mode of preventing the gapes is quite different from that of H. Miller, mentioned in our last paper, as is also his opinion respecting the cause. He believes, from what he deems sufficient evidence that the worms found in the windpipe are produced by *lice*, which are apt to infest poultry; these the chickens catch and swallow, and then, like the bot nots on horses, they become worms. His remedy or preventive is to sprinkle Scotch snuff over the hen and her nest, say a week before hatching, this will kill or drive away the lice. When the brood comes off, keep them in a dry coop for three weeks, and afterwards allow them a dry dusty place to wallow in, having a little lime mixed with the dust. This, he says, will preserve chickens from lice and the gapes.

We cordially approve of this remedy, so far as lice are concerned; and, of course, the health of the chickens will be promoted by keeping them free from such vermin. It is doubtless true, also, that whatever promotes the health of chickens tends to prevent the gapes; hence indirectly at least, this may prove a real preventive of the malady. We can most confidently assert, however, that friend Leonard is mistaken in supposing the gape-worms are produced by *lice*. The latter insect (or reptile,) belongs to a class that never undergo such a metamorphose. It first exists as a nit, or egg, then hatches into its perfect and only other form, like the chicken. As soon might a chicken chance to a snake, as a louse to a gape-worm. [Ohio Cultivator.

EFFECTS OF ASHES. *Messrs. Editors,*—Last fall I had a compost heap of manure and muck in preparation for covering my seed-beds of plums, apples, pears, &c., and a quantity of corn-stalks and weeds were thrown on the top of the heap and set on fire. A shower came up and we left it, but the top of the heap being quite dry, it kept burning all night and half of next day. The ashes were spread over a part of a long bed of plum stones in my nursery, and the effect is visible to this time, the young trees looking darker and are much larger than the others where the unburned compost was put. Still they had the ashes of a larger quantity than was given to the rest, though when applied I thought them worthless, and only put them on as an experiment. CHARLES HAMILTON.

Canterbury, N. Y., July 10, 1848.

[Albany Cultivator.

POTATOES AND THE CROPS. For some years the potatoes have not blossomed as they did previously. This was undoubtedly a premonitory symptom of the disease by which the tubers have been destroyed, and it has continued until the present year. Now the blossoms are abundant—in some cases as much so as at any previous time. In connection with the healthy appearance of the vines, we hail this as a most favorable omen, and regard it as of the more importance because the rot itself assumed last year a new character. We think we are fully justified in believing that this mysterious and important, though apparently insignificant failure will gradually cease from some causes as little known as those from which it originated. [Buffalo Advertiser.

THE POTATO DISEASE. We have been spending a day or two in the country, and had an opportunity of personal inspection of this dreadful evil. We find the vines are drying earlier by a fortnight, than last year—also, as some say, more extensively. And yet such quantities of this so universally used vegetable have been planted, that farmers generally have no apprehensions that [illegible] themselves, as they dig down to them, never, with slight exceptions, were finer. [New-Haven [illegible]

CANE DISEASE. A new disease has attacked the cane plants at the Isle of France and the Isle of Bourbon, which has proved most destructive at the latter place. Its precise character is not known, but as it did not kill the plantations of Grand Port and the Savannah, it was hoped that the crops at those places would suffer less from the infection than those of Bourbon. It has been suggested to introduce the cultivation of the "manioc" from the Brazils, in order to supersede the necessity of large importations of rice from India.

### LETTER FROM PARIS.

BY REV. H. W. BELLOWS.

*The men at the head of affairs.—Military Mania. Soldiering, an expensive nonsense.—Fete of the 21st of May.—*

PARIS, 23d May, 1848.

It seems to be conceded that the men at the head of affairs in France are persons of more than ordinary ability and single-heartedness. It is true that they are not what is called practical men; but when a new form of government is to be created, it is perhaps a special advantage that men of routine, and an experience in false principles and old politics, are not in the way. Moreover, there are exigencies in affairs, when original ideas are far more demanded than expertness in practical details, and men of real thought and intellectual and moral energy, all readily schooled to action, when the prospect opens of carrying out the fond conceptions of their minds. It will do the world no harm to learn that poets and philosophers can become statesmen much more easily than the reverse. One of the worst things in France, and we may add, the whole continent, is the prevalence of the military spirit. The whole male population is uniform, and a gun seems as common as a walking-stick. The drum beats a perpetual tattoo. Every other soul is a soldier. Parents clothe their little children in the uniform of the National Guard, and babies that cannot speak plain, mock the patrol of the sentry as they totter, with a stick at their shoulder, forward and back at their father's door. The everlasting red pantaloons of the French soldiery set the streets of Paris in a blaze, and the sight reminds you of the day, when "there was blood throughout all the land of Egypt." It is plain enough, that those who are kept in bondage by standing armies, can only free themselves by opposing arms to arms. The fortifications frowning upon Paris have made every citizen a soldier. But now that the government and the people have identical interests, and that there is nothing to be feared except from the licentiousness of freedom, the first thing for Frenchmen to learn is contempt for soldiering. It is the most expensive nonsense in the world, besides being the most demoralizing. A true civilization considers rags more respectable than uniform, and soldiers as only a sturdier and more dangerous class of beggars. Their frequency all over the continent is the most deplorable sign of the misery, and wrong, and error, that prevails there. We learn to reckon them among the other vermin that swarm here, and to loathe them with similar disgust.

We happened to be in Paris at the fete of the 21st of May, when a vast concourse of Frenchmen celebrated one of the great watchwords and professed principles of this revolution, "Fraternity," in a peculiarly French manner. It is well known that a considerable jealousy and mutual suspicion exists between the regular army and the National Guard and the ouvriers, or laboring class, in and about Paris. The government was of course extremely solicitous to create good feeling between these powerful bodies, and a procession was determined on in which these various classes should defile in mixed ranks before the 900 deputies, in token of their union together and common deference to the National Assembly. At least two hundred thousand soldiers walked in this procession, besides a vast number of tradesmen, of citizens, and last, not least, of women. The crowd assembled to look upon this parade was inconceivably great, filling the vast public grounds with a solid mass of people and rendering it quite impossible for persons of only ordinary curiosity to approach within a mile of the centre of interest, the Champ de Mars, where the deputies were seated. The procession, of which we had an excellent view, was adorned with the emblematic cars of the various trades, in which the taste and sentiment of the French were beautifully apparent. An immense number of young girls in white, with wreaths on their heads, and nosegays in their hands, clustered round the symbols of their different arts, and adorned the procession with a peculiar beauty. The soldier ordinarily bore a posy in the muzzle of his gun, and not seldom a loaf of bread on his bayonet, either as the most convenient way of carrying his luncheon, or as an earnest of the plenty to attend the new regime of the people. In the Champ de Mars an immense image of the Republic, a hundred feet in height, was set up, and crowned with flowers and clothed in flags; and before this and the deputies the vast procession marched in ranks, at least twelve deep, and perhaps two miles long. Bands of music, and a million of vociferous citizens and patriots, meanwhile filled the air with the Marseillaise. Certain ceremonies which we did not see were performed in the presence of the Deputies. In the evening a grand illumination, such as Paris alone can furnish, converted the city into a scene of enchantment. For miles the main walk in the Tuileries and Champ de Elysees was garlanded with colored lamps, and between these immense borders of mottled fire were hung chandeliers of tri-colored flame, converting the garden into one gigantic ballroom, suited to a million or two of people. To this must be added pyramids and fantastic forms of lamps, placed in every conspicuous place, with the most lavish profusion. All the public buildings in the city were blazing with lights, and we noticed, as a proof of the part which spectacle holds in the calculation of the government, that some of them had permanent arrangements, for illuminating with gas. The most effective explosions of fire-works perfected the splendor of this brilliant illumination. The fete was estimated to cost the nation a million of francs ($200,000.) We should have thought the money thrown away; but the French are not Yankees.

We noticed the crowd with particular attention. It is difficult to distinguish in a crowd with which you are unfamiliar, the particular mood of the people; but it certainly seemed to us not an enthusiastic occasion; somewhat as if the matter had been forced, or as if secret antipathy existed among the elements. Indeed, we afterwards heard it said that the festival was a failure, and almost every body compared it unfavorably with a previous occasion of a similar kind, which was much more hearty. But certainly the people could not have been better behaved. The total absence of drunkenness was very marked. The mingling of men, women, and children, of all classes (except, perhaps, the highest) in the very midst of the crowd, without confusion or danger, showed the immense advantage of public grounds, into which no vehicles are admitted, and confirmed also the universal opinion of French civility.

[Christian Inquirert

### LETTER FROM DR. BENJAMIN FRANKLIN TO GEORGE WHITEFIELD.

PHILADELPHIA, June 6, 1753.

Sir,—I have received your kind letter of the 2d in strength; I hope you will continue mending till you recover your former health and firmness. Let me know whether you still use the cold bath, and what effect it has. As to the kindness you mention, I wish it could have been of more service to you.* But if it had, the only thanks I should desire is, that you would always be equally ready to serve any other person that may need your assistance, and so let good offices go round; for mankind are all of a family. For my own part when I am employed in serving others, I do not look upon myself as conferring favors, but as paying debts. In my travels and since my settlement, I have received much kindness from men, to whom I shall never have any opportunity of making the least direct return; and numberless mercies from God, who is infinitely above being benefited by our services. Those kindnesses from men I can therefore only return on their fellow men, and I can only show my gratitude for those mercies from God, by a readiness to help his other children and my brethren. For I do not think that thanks and compliments, though repeated weekly, can discharge our real obligations to each other, and much less those to our Creator. You will see my notion of good works, that I am far from expecting to merit heaven by them. By heaven we understand a state of happiness, infinite in degree, and eternal in duration; I can do nothing to merit such rewards. He that for giving a draught of water to a thirsty person, should expect to be paid with a good plantation, would be modest in his demands, compared with those who think they deserve heaven for the little good they do on earth. Even the mixed imperfect pleasures we enjoy in this world are rather from God's goodness than our merit; how much more the happiness of heaven! For my part, I have not the vanity to think I deserve it, the folly to expect it, nor the ambition to desire it; but content myself submitting to the will and disposal of that God who made me, who has hitherto preserved and blessed me, and in whose fatherly goodness I may well confide that he will never make me miserable; and that even the afflictions I may at any time suffer, shall tend to my benefit.

The faith you mention has certainly its use in the world; and I do not desire to see it diminished, nor would I endeavor to lessen it in any man. But I wish it were more productive of good works than I have generally seen it. I mean real good works; works of kindness, charity, mercy, and public spirit; no holyday-keeping, sermon-hunting, or hearing; performing church ceremonies, or making long prayers, filled with flatteries and compliments, despised even by wise men, and much less capable of pleasing the Deity.

The worship of God is a duty. The hearing and reading of sermons may be useful; but if men rest in hearing and reading and praying, as too many do, it is as if a tree should value itself on being watered and putting forth leaves, though it never produced any fruit. Your great Master thought much less of these outward appearances and professions than many of his modern disciples. He preferred the doers of the word to the mere hearers; the son that seemingly refused to obey his father, and yet performed his commands, to him that professed his readiness but neglected the work; the heretical but charitable Samaritan, to the uncharitable though orthodox Priest and sanctified Levite; and those who gave food to the hungry, drink to the thirsty, raiment to the naked, entertainment to the stranger, and relief to the sick, though they never heard of his name, he declares shall in the last day be accepted; when those who cry, Lord! Lord! who value themselves upon their faith, though great enough to perform miracles, but have neglected good works, shall be rejected.

He professed that he came not to call the righteous, but sinners, to repentance; which implied his modest opinion that there were some in his time who thought themselves so good that they need not hear even him for improvement; but now-a-days we have scarce a little parson that does not think it the duty of every man within his reach to sit under his petty ministrations; and whoever omits them offends God. I wish to such more humility, and to you, health, and happiness; being your friend and servant,

B. FRANKLIN.

*Dr. Franklin had relieved G. Whitefield in a paralytic case, by the application of electricity.

### COLD IN HUDSON'S BAY.

Mr. R. M. Ballantyne, in a lively journal of six years' residence in the territories of the Hudson's Bay Company, tells us, that for part of October there is sometimes a little warm, or, thawy weather; but after that, until the following April, the thermometer seldom rises to the freezing point. In the depth of winter, the thermometer falls from 30 to 40, 45, and even 49 degrees *below zero* of Fahrenheit. This intense cold is not, however, so much felt as one might suppose, for during its continuance the air is perfectly calm. Were the slightest breath of wind to rise when the thermometer stands so low, no man could show his face to it for a moment. Forty degrees below zero, and quite a calm, is infinitely preferable to fifteen below, or thereabout, with a strong breeze of wind. Spirit of of wine is, of course, the only thing that can be used in the thermometer; as mercury, were it exposed to such cold, would remain frozen nearly half the winter. Spirit never froze in any cold ever experienced at York Factory, unless when adulterated with water; and even then, the spirit would remain liquid in the centre of the mass. Quicksilver easily freezes in this climate, and it has frequently been run into a bullet mould, exposed to the cold air till frozen, and in this state rammed down a gun barrel, and fired through a thick plank. The average cold may be set down at about 15 or 16 degrees below zero, or 48 degrees of frost. The houses at the bay are built of wood, with double windows and doors. They are heated by large iron stoves, fed with wood; yet, so intense is the cold, that when a stove has been in places red hot, a basin of water in the room has been frozen solid!

TORNADO. The following account of the tornado which visited the neighborhood of Ripley, Me., is from a correspondent of the Bangor Whig. It happened on the 27th of July, in the afternoon:—

"It was first perceived in Ripley, where it was seen of small size, at first, gradually acquiring strength, and then traversing the air in the form of a mighty whirlwind, shaped like a tunnel, and accompanied with some hail.

It first struck the house and barn of Joseph Jordan—levelled the barn completely with the ground, carried off the roof of the house, moved the body of the house a few feet and let it down part way into the cellar. The family in the house were unharmed.

It next struck the house and two barns of Samuel Stone—demolished them all in a moment, scattering them in every direction. Some of the bricks were found fifty rods from the house.

Mr. Stone and his family were in the house at the time, his wife sick. He received many bruises, but no bones were broken, and he is now doing well. One girl found the timbers in falling had confined her by her dress, so that it was impossible for her to escape till some one came to her assistance, and tore her dress from her, leaving it under the timbers. She received no injury.

It struck the house and barn of Samuel Jordan, destroying them entirely. Nothing but part of the lower floor is left in its former place—not a stick or a splinter is standing—yet the family most miraculously escaped uninjured. As it passed through the fields before reaching these houses, I saw one place where it had ploughed the ground to the depth of eighth inches, one rod in length and ten feet in breadth, scouring the soil and stones entirely off to that depth. At another place, a stone, weighing some was thrown from its place a number of feet. As it passed through Mr. Stone's orchard it tore up the trees, carrying some of them ten and twenty rods—some were left clinging to the earth by a small portion of the roots, the trunks of others were twisted nearly off. An eye witness says that when it struck the buildings of Mr. Stone, so quick was its execution, that its appearance was more like a large body of smoke than anything he could think of. Powder could hardly have been more sudden in its operation. After clearing away a little the air seemed filled with sticks, boards, broken timber, and rubbish, which fell in many places at great distances from the buildings. Many who saw it at different stages of its course, described it as sending forth frequent flashes of lightning, and it was generally accompanied by a great noise resembling continued thunder.

It next struck the buildings of John Lane, completely demolishing his barn, and unroofing his house. A school-house near by was moved from its foundation without being broken in pieces. The children, eleven in number, ran out of the school-house before the wind reached it, to the house of Mr. Crawford. After nearly all of them had entered Mr. Crawford's house, that was also levelled with the ground. One little boy about five years of age, who did not reach the house was blown into a tree, the tree blown down, and he received no injury. Mr. Crawford's family were absent. Richard Lane lost his barn.

Passing from Ripley into Dexter, the barn of James Lane was blown down. Next the buildings of Samuel Abbott, consisting of a new house, not finished, and his old house and barn were destroyed. A portion of the old house, into which the family ran, was left standing, but of no value. No one was injured. Not a stick of his fence for the distance of forty rods remained in its former place, but the fragments might be seen strewn over the neighboring fields, 10, 20, 30 and 40 rods distant. Some pieces of his buildings have been found four and five miles from the place where they stood. Of nine hives of bees, not a trace can be found of four. Where it stopped, or where it first commenced, is not known to us, but we hear of no damage to buildings west of Ripley. It is said to have been seen, however, in New-Portland and Kingsbury, whence it rose into the air, and did not touch the ground again until it reached Ripley."

DOWN EAST WHALING. A correspondent from St. George, Me., gives an account of the fitting out of an expedition there, for the purpose of fishing and whaling. Within four weeks they have taken two fine whales, which in all probability will furnish fifty barrels of good whale oil. They were engaged six hours in taking them, and they measured—the largest 41 feet, the other 39 feet 8 inches,—large fish for shoal water. This practice is becoming quite common in our state, we are informed, one or two having been taken at Monhegan Island lately. [Portland Umpire.]

The State Bank of Ohio has become the most important money institution on this continent.—With thirty-seven branches, covering the whole State—all bound together by one common interest, and in all important respects all governed by one head—the Board of Control. It now issues five and a half millions of currency—sustains an accommodation line, in the way of notes, and bills discounted, of seven millions; holds two millions of species and has a cash capital of $3,400,000.

## MECHANIC ARTS.

### CHIMNEYS.

A Correspondent of the Prairie Farmer says:—"I see in the March number a well digested article on chimneys. Two or three general principles may be suggested, which, if well observed in constructing smoke flues, will generally save all trouble about smoke.

1st, Let the flue bear proportion to the amount of smoke to be taken off. For a three feet fire place, sufficient to warm a room 18 feet square, the flue should contain about 144 square inches.—For a middling size stove, sufficient for a room of the above size, about 64 inches. The inside of a smoke flue should be plastered smooth—all square jogs positively avoided—and be sure that the flue is not diminished in size at any point. It must be as large every where as it is where the smoke enters it. It may be enlarged, but not contracted. Smoke as naturally flows up as water does down; and if there is no obstruction, all the smoke you can get into the bottom will pass readily through. Any thing that would obstruct the free passage of water would obstruct smoke. The straighter and smoother the flue, the greater the quantity of smoke it will carry. We frequently hear it said, "such a chimney draws well, and such a chimney has no draft." There is no such a thing as a draft to a chimney. The smoother the surface and greater the declivity that water passes down, the greater its velocity, and vice versa. With smoke, the nearer perpendicular, the straighter, smoother, and longer the flue, the greater the velocity of the smoke. To insure a fire place not to smoke, drop your mantel low, and let the throat, so called, be 1½ to 2 feet above the mantel. Get your smoke above the mantel, and it will take positive resistance to bring it back.

One thing more. If your room is nearly air-tight, the smoke will flow out into your room, notwithstanding all the above principles are adhered to. Water will not run without air—neither will smoke. To remedy this, make a small hole in one corner, through the hearth, into the cellar.

An observance of these principles, and the practical directions in the March number, and you will be saved from having a smoky house, and of course, I suppose, a scolding wife.

KYANIZING. This process of preparing timber so as to prevent the usual progress of decay, and to protect it from worms is now carried on at the Kennebec Dam, in Augusta, Me. A building, 200 feet long, has been erected, for the purpose of thus preparing the sleepers, &c., for the Kennebec and Portland railroad. The timber is first mortised, bored, scarfed, and sawed in proper lengths, by machinery—less than three minutes, we should judge, being consumed in finishing off each stick, from 18 to 24 feet long. It is then placed in enormous iron boilers (of which there are two, about 50 feet in length, and 5 or 6 feet in diameter, and which are filled full of timber. Here steam is first applied to it, from another boiler outside the building; the steam is then condensed by injecting cold water, thus producing a vacuum and opening the pores of the wood; after which, a solution of coal tar (obtained from the bituminous coal, in the process of gas-making) is let into the boilers from an immense vat overhead, and a great force applied to it by means of a force pump worked by steam, sometimes, we are told, 100 pounds pressure to the square inch of boiler is applied. After six or eight hours from the commencement of the operation, the solution is drawn off into a vat below, from which it is pumped up to the one above, ready to be again used. The ends of the boilers are then taken off, and the timber drawn out altogether, being placed on iron cradles running on trucks.

Timber thus prepared, it is said, will withstand rot and the worms for a very long time.

[Kennebec Journal.

NEW PLASTERS. It has been found, says the Literary Gazette, that gun cotton, useless for artillery purposes, is an excellent styptic for dressing cuts and wounds. Dissolved in ether, and applied to the severest cut, it forms an adhesive covering of singular closeness and adhesiveness, protects the wound, and excludes atmospheric air, or any irritating matter, so that the process of healing is carried on speedily and effectually. So also has Dr. Simpson, of Edinburgh, we are informed similiarly applied chloroform and gutta percha! This mixture, in a liquid condition, at about the consistence of fine honey, is kept in a phial or bottle, and when an accident of the kind to which we have referred occurs, it is simply poured upon the wound; the chloroform instantly evaporates, and the gutta percha remains a perfect, flexible, second skin over the injured part, [illegible] necessary, without the need of dressings, bandages, or any other appliance, till there is no more occasion for this admirable agent.

MECHANICS. The working branches of our country are certainly in the ascendant. Their course, individually and as a body, is onward and upward. They compose the ruling power of our country, and the government is emphatically in their hands, and no purer or safer depository of power could exist. The idea that the few are born to govern the many is false, and can only be maintained in a monarchy. In

# MASSACHUSETTS PLOUGHMAN

SATURDAY MORNING, AUGUST 19, 1848

William Buckminster, Editor


## FREEDOM IN NEW TERRITORIES.

It must be highly gratifying to the friends of freedom every where to hear of the yielding of the Senate in regard to slavery in Oregon. The House stood up manfully in this instance; and notwithstanding the awful anticipations and threats of many southern members of a dissolution of the union, the Senate has finally thought it proper to agree with the more numerous branch and make peace for the present on this exciting subject.

Senator Benton of Missouri as well as Senator Underwood of Kentucky, ridicule the idea of a separation of the States, and one of them asks what is to prevent the running away of the slaves to the free States in case of a dissolution of the Union? We cannot suppose that any intelligent southern man has a serious idea that the slave States would consent to a separation. All the talk about the matter is made to operate on the weakness of northern Members and to furnish them with an apology for deserting the interests of the north on questions of this kind.

Every Senator who was present from the Free States seems to have voted for the Oregon Bill, though it expressly prohibits slavery there and without giving a reason implying that this is done because it is northern territory, or in a latitude north of the compromise line of 36½ degrees.

But the controversy is not yet ended. When New Mexico and California shall knock at our door for admission to the Union, there will be another contest, and the north must be armed for it to the teeth. It will not be prudent then to divide our forces and be conquered as we have been for twenty years past. If the north is true on this question, we may have our just and proper weight in the Union. If we are false to ourselves who will take care of us? We must send Members to Congress who are not mealy-mouthed, and who are not looking for appointments from the executive.

Thanks to this Congress for waking up at last and maintaining the right of the North. The question has been argued long enough, and the verdict is satisfactory. Thanks to the whigs and the democrats of the free States for uniting on this important question. We have nearly every vote from these States. Only *four* members of the House finally voted to fix the slave line for Oregon, and not one northern Member of the Senate.

And what has caused this change? This same Congress was as tame and subservient a few months ago as any Congress we have had. This change has been effected by the people at home. This wonder has appeared in consequence of the resistance of people who were not looking for favors, but demanding Justice. To the Free Soil movement we are indebted for this change, and this movement was caused by extravagant politicians at the South, whose encroachments had become so evident that they could not be palliated by their northern adherents and supple tools.

## NOMINATIONS AT BUFFALO.

We learn there was a very large meeting at Buffalo, commencing on the ninth instant. Ex-President Van Buren was nominated for the presidency, and C. F. Adams, of Boston, for the Vice Presidency. Some of the old Whig journals are now advocating his election, though their ground of opposition to Taylor was that he has given no evidence of being a Whig.

Mr. Van Buren now talks well on the subject of slavery extension, and if that is to be *the only point* of difference among the numerous politicians, he ought to be preferred to any Southern man, provided his new views of the evils of slavery are so fixed in his mind that Southern facinations and fair promises may not [illegible] many honest men are in a quandary about these days, and have not determined how to vote for President, &c.

☞ President Polk has signed the bill which excludes slavery from the Oregon Territory, but he sent a long message to the President of the Senate signifying that if the territory lay south of 36½ degrees he would have vetoed it. Mr. Polk is not a candidate for re-election; if he were he would find it imprudent to talk of ruling this country by means of his veto power in opposition to that of Congress.

The Markets. Boston is well supplied with the vegetables of the season. Hay and straw are as plenty as cash. Lump butter is up a little—eggs more plenty than last week. Lard is a little higher, also hams, mess beef, tongues, and whole calves. Lamb is more plenty. Peaches in abundance come in from Delaware and New Jersey—apples from Long Island. Potatoes are plenty and good, but prices are rather high in anticipation of a blast.

The Western Elections. Kentucky has elected a Whig Governor and a Whig Legislature. North Carolina has elected Manley, (Whig) for Governor by a small majority, and the probability is that there is a very small majority of Whigs to vote on joint ballot, but the result is not certain. The probability is that Indiana has a decided majority of Democrats elected to the Legislature.

Missouri Election. A member of Congress has a despatch from Missouri, which says that the Whigs have a majority in the Senate, but the Democrats a majority of ten on joint ballot. Thompson and Leffler, were elected for Congress by the usual majority.

☞ The confederated friends of Ireland had an immense meeting on Wednesday night in Faneuil Hall. More than $2,000 were there subscribed to be sent in aid of the opponents of the government in that country.

☞ A large number of negroes have fled from their masters in Kentucky and have had several battles with their pursuers. Some of the slaves have fled to Ohio.

☞ Mr. F. W. Howland of Hanson has brought us fine specimens of the Early Red Juneting—this is one of our best early apples and nursery men should take care to propagate from it.

☞ The city of Portland by a vote of 1171 to 18 has accepted the act of the Maine legislature authorizing it to aid in the construction of the Montreal Railroad.

Iowa. This new State has a whig Senate and a democratic House. On joint ballot the democrats will have a majority of ten.

Whigs in Philadelphia. There was a large meeting of whigs on Tuesday when nine cheers were given for Gen. Taylor.

☞ A great fire was raging in Albany in the afternoon of Thursday and much property had been destroyed.

☞ It is reported that a thousand men in Kentucky are in pursuit of the run-away negroes in that State.

☞ Punch says, the milk of human kindness is not to be found in the *pale* of society.

☞ Col. Faulkner, of Acton, has brought to our office the largest root of the garget plant that we have ever seen. It weighs twenty-five pounds, though it is but three years old. Every farmer ought to encourage the growth of this plant in some corner of his garden. Cows should be used to eat it, cut up like pumkpins. Nothing is better to prevent the disease called *garget* in the udders of cows.

☞ Mr. W. W. Sanger, of Sherburne, brings us two kinds of peaches growing on one tree which he thinks has never been budded. This tree has always borne small late peaches until this year. On one part of the tree they are now ripe and much larger than ever before. We cannot account for this unless Mr. Sawyer is mistaken as to the budding. Such a change is contrary to rules and experience.

The Weather, for ten days past has been uncommonly hot, with but few showers. The Thermometer has stood above 90° in this city, for several successive days. Yesterday we had a fine rain that we hear extends to a distance—to New York at least.

Thermometer Churn. We hope our butter making farmers will make trial of this churn. It is quite important to regulate the heat of the cream during the process of churning, and this churn, it is believed will accomplish the object. Ruggles, Nourse & Co., have it for sale.

☞ Hovey's Magazine of Horticulture for August is published at 7 Merchants' Row. The first article contains Descriptions and Engravings of six American varieties of select Pears.

☞ The whole of the New England regiment has arrived at Newport—*excepting always those who are dead.*

A Double Tragedy. On last Saturday night, at Mandeville, on the other side of Lake Ponchartrain, an Indian murdered an Indian, by stabbing him with a large knife. A son of the murdered man immediately gave information to two of the tribe, and they took the offender into custody. On Sunday morning a court, composed of ten Indians, was formed to hear the case and pass sentence.—The proofs were most conclusive, and the prisoner was at once condemned to death. Whereupon he was measured, his grave marked out, and he himself set to work digging it. When the grave was finished, a rifle was placed in the hands of the murdered Indian's son, for the purpose of doing the execution. At the first shot death was not produced; the second shot also took effect, but did not kill, and the stoical violator of innocent life fell into his grave, and was there finally killed, and covered with earth as he lay. The court that had condemned him, then took their own instrument of justice into custody, and started off for the purpose of delivering him to the civil authorities of Covington, to obtain his final discharge as an innocent man.—This relation we personally received from two gentlemen of this city, who were at Mandeville at the time, and who, although they did not see the whole of the drama, obtained all the particulars from persons present during the trial and execution. [New Orleans Crescent, 8th inst.

A Wedding at the Falls. We learn from the New York Express, that a new place for a wedding was hit upon the other day, by a gentleman and lady from New England: we mean the Falls of Niagara!—not in the comfortable hotels on shore, but actually in the more romantic, though real, bona fide, boiling torrent itself. Mr. James S. Kimball, of Strafford, Vt., and Miss Clara Partridge, of Templeton, Mass., being on their way to Missouri as teachers, and taking a pleasure excursion on board the Maid of the Mist, the snug little craft that stems the Niagara, concluded to join their fortunes for the future amidst the ascending spray, with the thunders of the mighty cataract as the wedding hymn. The Rev. Mr Callahan performed the service; and as the little steamer majestically ploughed her way through the foaming torrent, the silken bands were assumed. It appears that the gentleman and lady being obliged to leave to be married *en route* rather than wait to be "published" according to the laws and old Puritan customs of their native New England.

Handsome Present. The dry goods merchants of the city subscribed $500, as an expression of their feeling at the rescue of young Mr. Caleb Pierce, from the wreck of the Deasbon block, in June, and a committee which had the business in hand, have presented to Marshal Tukey an elegant silver pitcher, with an inscription commemorative of the event, which it represented, and a gold watch each to Capt. Caleb Page and Isaac Brooks, for their services upon the occasion. About $200 were distributed among the workmen who rendered their services in rescuing Mr. Peirce.

In New York heavy sales have recently been made of American Woollen Goods, and for the most part at prices considerably below the cost of production. There seemes tobe a determination, on the part of some manufacturers, to sell out clean and ascertain results. By adopting this course they will soon learn at what prices they must have wool and labor, in order to compete with foreign productions; and unless wool and labor can be had at the prices thus indicated, of course the business must stop.

More Treason to the Union.—The New Orleans Delta proposed that the inhabitants of that city stay at home during the summer months, instead of coming to the north "to dabble in the dirty foam of some Atlantic seaport—or to attend two prayer meetings, three temperance societies, and any number of tea parties per day in Boston, with a cold dinner on Sunday, and nothing better than water to wash it down."

Supposed Case of Poisoning. Coroner Smith was called to hold an inquest on the body of Mrs. Julia, wife of Wm. T. Anderson, manufacturer of artists' colors and paints, who died under circumstances exciting suspicions that she had been poisoned. After a partial examination the inquest was adjourned to a future day, for the purpose of hearing the result of a chemical analyzation of the contents of the stomach, which the coroner ordered to be made.

Elopement. James Denny of West Brookfield, who has a wife and children living in that town, eloped with an unmarried female named Ann Kinsey, on Wednesday morning. They were pursued by the way of Barre and Ware to Palmer, and arrested on board the cars for this place, and brought to Springfield, where Denny was committed to jail. [Springfield Republican.

Mr. Ammi Dennison, carpenter, hung himself on Tuesday night in his house in Lowell. He was a man of regular habits, about 40 years of age.

Washington, August 15, 2 P. M.—A. P. Butler and Willie P. Mangum were each bound over in the sum of $5000 that Mr. Butler will keep the peace for one year in this district; and that, within this time, he will not leave this district for the purpose of fighting a duel.

Pick-Pockets. Mr. Isaac Sawyer, Jr, had his pocket picked near the Old State House, of a wallet containing notes of hand and other papers valued at $800.

☞ In the criminal court of Washington, on Saturday, a verdict of *not guilty* was rendered in in the case of Edward Sears, charged with slave stealing. He was one of those found on board schooner Pearl.

For Liverpool. The steamer America went to sea at noon, with 40 passengers, and 10 for Halifax. Among the passengers for Halifax is the Right Reverend Bishop Hughes. The America has $1500 in specie. [New-York Express of 18th.

Naval. U. S. sloop-of-war Albany was at Laguayra 24th last., all well.

# FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

## ARRIVAL OF THE ACADIA.

SEVEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The Mail Steamer Acadia arrived on Sunday afternoon, but was prevented from coming up to the city by a thick fog.

The excitement in Ireland was not allayed, but there had been no outbreak, and letters from the Island state it was doubtful if any thing serious would be attempted.

France remains tranquil, and there is a strong effort made by the Government to re-establish confidence and escape from the present financial difficulties.

The question between Denmark and Schleswig Holstein yet remains open, but hostilities are suspended.

The Cambria arrived on the 24th ult, in 11 days and 15 hours, including her stoppage at Halifax, and a detention of ten hours by fog off that port.

The packet ship Ocean Monarch, Capt. Murdock, arrived at Liverpool on Thursday morning the 27th, having made the run from Boston in less than 18 1-2 days.

Commercial affairs had not varied in appearance since the departure of the last steamer.—Cotton remained unchanged in price, and holders were firm. The corn market exhibited no change of importance, and prices were quite as full as at the last dates. The more settled state of affairs in France had induced a firmer feeling in the money market, though the unsettled state of Ireland had flattened consols.

Ireland. The European Times says: The position of this unfortunate and disturbed country is becoming every day more and more critical. The reign of terror has at length begun. Parliament, in the short space of seventy-two hours, has suspended the Habeus Corpus Act; and already an immense number of warrants, to take up, seize, and imprison all persons who are suspected of being disaffected towards her Majesty's crown and Government, have been issued; troops in great numbers are being sent into the country, and everything that might and power can do to curb the rebellious tendencies of the people is put into operation with a degree of alacrity and zeal very unusual in the administration of Irish affairs—meantime the people are organising. The south is in a state of extreme excitement and the cry on all hands seems to be for arms.

The clubs are proclaimed, but the leaders, Smith O'Brien, Meagher, Dogheney, &c., continue to visit the provinces for the purpose of arming the people. A conflict seems inevitable—May He in whose hands are the issues of life and death avert such a horrible calamity, and so dispose the hearts of ruler and ruled, that peace in our time may prevail, and Ireland obtain proper and effective remedies for the many grievances with which she is afflicted.

The Lord Lieutenant has lost no time in bringing into force the new powers with which he has been invested by the passing of the Habeus Corpus Suspension Act.

An extraordinary Gazette was published in Dublin, containing a proclamation declaring that her Majesty's representative in Ireland would proceed forthwith to enforce the provisions of the act.

A letter received from Dublin, dated July 26, states that

"The Government have determined upon a considerable number of arrests, and it is stated that some persons not heretofore openly connected with the revolutionary movements are to be taken up. It is said that four clerks have been occupied in making out the warrants, which await the arrival of the act authorising the Lord Lieutenant to take the necessary steps.

At this hour, half past four o'clock, the Attorney General and the Solicitor General are at the Castle, and it has been arranged that the warrants are to be issued this afternoon. Mr. S. O'Brien and several other leaders now organizing the clubs throughout the country, are to be taken into custody to-night; and if the attempt to arrest them does not create an outbreak, they will be brought up to Dublin to-morrow.

The accounts from the South this morning are really most alarming. The confederate leaders appear to be so insane as to contemplate an insurrection, and indeed, already they have gone little short of an actual outbreak. The [illegible] meeting and [illegible] prevailed on the foreign policy of the republic; the debate thereon was fixed for July 31st. The committee on foreign affairs appointed representatives to prepare reports on the principal questions which occupy public opinion in Europe. Edmond Lafayette is to treat of Moldavia and Wallachia.

Advices from Frankfort of the 23d state that Gen. Cavaignac had in an amiable letter appealed to the government of Germany no longer to give a passage through their territories to the Poles who wished to go to Faance.

Slave Stampede in Kentucky.—A large number of slaves—fifty or seventy-five, says the Lexington Observer—owned in and about Lexington, made their escape on the night of the 5th inst. The plan had been concocted for some time previous by the Abolitionists, who were to convey the blacks to a place of security for ten dollars each. A pursuit was at once instituted, and parties had gone from Maysville to assist in the recapture. A telegraphic despatch from that place states that the fugitives were overtaken by a party of twenty whites near the river, but being armed, they offered a successful resistance, killing one white man. Subsequent to the fight, five negroes were taken near Maysville, and six or seven at Cynthiana. The whole country in the vicinity was aroused, and the probability is that all have been secured.

Sad Accident.—On Monday morning last, a young girl named Prouty, aged about 16, working in the woolen factory of Kellogg & Farr, was instantly killed by being caught in a wheel, which turned around nearly 200 times a minute. The superintendent of the machinery had taken off a box covering the wheel for the purpose of making some repairs, and had neglected to replace it. The girl had just commenced work in this room, and being unconscious of danger, was working so near the wheel that her dress was caught, and she was whirled around with the wheel. She was horribly mangled, the back part of her head being completely torn off.—[Syracuse Journal.

Humbug. The foreign intelligence, professing to be the "latest" published by the New York papers, on the heels of the news brought by the steamer to Boston, may be safely classed under this head. During the last two days any quantity has been sent on to us by telegraph, of which a great portion had already appeared in the Boston papers, or in the English journals received here by the Acadia.

Fatal Collision of Trains. There was a collision Wednesday on the Long Island Railroad near Greenport, between an excursion train and a regular passenger train. One engineer was killed, a mail agent of the name of Hoonan was mortally wounded, and five or six passengers had limbs broken. Two engines were much damaged.

Safe Robbed. A pocket book containing $2000 worth of notes, &c, but no money, was abstracted from a trunk in the safe of G. Hinman's store, 43 India street, Friday morning. The theft must have been committed by some one having a knowledge of the premises, as the safe was regularly unlocked with its appropriate key, which was taken from a drawer where it was usually kept.

☞ We learn from the Northampton Courier that Mr. Choate's address before the literary societies of Amherst College gave great satisfaction. His subject was—Mental Culture, the true local policy of New England.

Criminal Court. The trial of Edward Sears says the National Intelligencer of Wednesday, on the second indictment charging him with stealing a slave, the property of Samuel Brereton, was not concluded at the adjournment of the Court yesterday. It is expected that the case will go to the Jury in the course of to-day.

## THE LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

New York papers publish by telegraph from London to Liverpool, reports apparently a few hours later than the regular mail papers and packages by the Acadia. The "advices," however, are not of immense importance.

A cabinet council was held at the foreign office London, on the morning of July 29. All the ministers were present. The papers say warrants had been issued to arrest several of the London chartist leaders.

London, Saturday noon. The commander-in-chief is very busily engaged in issuing orders for the despatch of every available soldier which can be spared from all the depots, to Ireland. A large number was sent off from London last night, and more are leaving by several trains, to-day. From the Weedon barracks several companies are leaving for the same destination. Before the close of the week it is said that 60,000 soldiers will be on duty in that country. More ships, with ordnance stores, are ordered immediately to sail for Cork.

Royal mail steamer Banshee, at Liverpool from Kingston, states that Dublin continued quiet up to the 29th. J. F. Lalor has been arrested at Ballynahone, and was on his way to Nenagh jail when the mail left.

A traveller from the agricultural counties of England, who arrived in Liverpool "just before the steamer left" reported that the potato crop had failed to a considerable extent.

London Money Market—Saturday, July 29.—The money market to day has been steady, and prices have advanced. Consols for account opened at 86½ to 86¼, and closed to 76⅞ to 86 3-4. for money. The opening quotations were 86⅞ to 86¾, and the last quotations 86⅞ to 87⅛; the value of 3¼ per cent stock is 85⅞ to 82⅜; exchequer bills 36s to 37s prem. The share market is steady at yesterday's prices.

Manchester—Saturday Evening—Our goods and yarn market to-day is better, and there is evidently a feeling in the trade. Corn is in better request, and prices have an upward tendency.

France. There are at present, July 28, confined in the prisons of Paris, implicated in the insurrection of June, 8,990 human beings, of whom 175 are women. Of these, 530 men, and 13 women, are ill in hospitals. Mr. Magnin [illegible] a motion on the subject of the foreign policy of the republic; the debate thereon was fixed for July 31st. The committee on foreign affairs appointed representatives to prepare reports on the principal questions which occupy public opinion in Europe. Edmond Lafayette is to treat of Moldavia and Wallachia.

Advices from Frankfort of the 23d state that Gen. Cavaignac had in an amiable letter appealed to the government of Germany no longer to give a passage through their territories to the Poles who wished to go to Faance.

Oregon.—The President, immediately after the passage of the Oregon bill, sent in the following nominations for the territory:—

Gen. J. Shields, for governor; Kintzing Pritchell, secretary; Wm. P. Bryant, of Ia., chief justice; Jas. Turney, of Illinois, associate justice; Peter H. Burnett, of Oregon, do; J. L. Meeks, of Oregon, marshal; Isaac N. R. Bromley, of New York, attorney; John Adair, of Oregon, collector. The nominations were confirmed upon the instant.

Among the private bills signed was one for the settlement of the account of John Lorimer Graham, of New York, as postmaster of the city and another for placing Gustavus Dorr upon the pension list.

Among the bills lost was the bill from the senate appointing a commissioner, surveyor, and secretary for running the boundary between the United States and Mexico, and another appointing commissioners for the settlement of claims. The committee on foreign relations declined to act upon the bills at the present session. The treaty provides both for the payment of the claims, and for running the boundary. While the house have killed these bills, and many others, the senate, by its protracted debate on Saturday, and Sunday, and on Monday, morning, failed to act upon a hundred private bills, and more which had passed the house. The crowded calenders of both houses are a reproach to the legislative departments.

The river and harbor bill died in the control of the Senate.

Canal Bank Indictments. The Grand Jury was occupied several days last week with complaints against the officers of the Canal Bank. Bills of indictment were found against Theodore Olcott, the Cashier, John Keyes Paige, the President, and John L. Drew, the Teller of that Bank. There were five bills against the Cashier, three against the Teller, and one against the President. [Albany Evening Journal of Monday.]

Counterfeits, &c. Counterfeit threes of the East-Haddam Bank, Connecticut, are in circulation in this city. T. C. Bordman, Cashier; E. A. Butkley, President. The centre piece, St. George and the dragon—head of Washington, the right hand end, and bundle of wheat on the left end of the bill. The engraving is bad. The Bills of the Manchester Bank, Vermont, are not received at the Suffolk Bank.

Officers for Oregon. The following appointments for the Territory of Oregon have been confirmed:—Kitzinge Pritchett of Pennsylvania, Secretary, of the Territory. Wm. P. Bryant of Indiana, Chief Justice of the District Court. James Turney of Illinois, and Peter H. Burnett of Oregon, Associate Judges of the District Court. Isaac W. R. Browsley of New-York, District Attorney Joseph L. Meek of Oregon, United States Marshal.

House of Correction. By the semi-annual report of the Inspectors of prisons for the county of Suffolk, submitted to the Board of Aldermen, it appears that the number of male prisoners in confinement December 22, 1847, was 164; committed since by Municipal Court, 62; by Police Court, 198; total number 424; discharged, including 5 deaths, 279; remaining, 145. Females in confinement, Dec. 22, 98; committed since; by Municipal Court, 5; by Police Court, 144; total number, 248; discharged, including 4 deaths, 160; remaining, 88; males and females remaining June 19, 233. Most of the deaths were from the dissolute habits of the prisoners—one of them was from suicide.

Fatal Accident. On Wednesday afternoon, Joanna Murray, six years of age, daughter of Michael Murray, who resides in Bumstead Place, was run over at the corner of Washington and Boylston streets by the Massachusetts House coach, and almost instantly killed. A large number of children were following a military company at the time, and the driver of the coach, John L. Cooper, is quite positive that his horses were walking. He was ignorant of the accident until informed by those who witnessed it, when he instantly stopped his team. Coroner Pratt held an inquest on the body, and the jury rendered a verdict in accordance with the above.

Bequests. The widow of the late Hon. Roger M. Sherman died at Fairfield, Ct. on the 3d inst.—She has bequeathed her house, homestead, and library to the First Congregational Society in Fairfield, and $2500 as a fund to keep the same in repair; her husband's law library to the county of Fairfield; $4000 to Yale College, from which they are to pay the annuity of $200 to one of her nephews; $2000 to the East Windsor Theological Institute; $4000 to the American Home Missionary Society; $4000 to the American Colonization Society; $4000 to the Hartford Insane Retreat; and $500 to the Female Beneficent Society in Fairfield.

Times in New York. The New York Mirror says:

Peaches and melons are both abundant and excellent; all the dogs have been killed off; street cleaning has been put out on contract, and the Russ pavement has been finished to Park Place. The auction rooms are well attended, and merchants from the far West have already begun to make their purchases, and there is every prospect of a good fall trade.

A letter-writer under date of July 27th says:—"Paris is at this moment the most quiet, calm and orderly capital of Europe, and France, strange to say, is less agitated by external and internal difficulties, than any other of the great or small powers except, perhaps, Russia."

A Mrs. Lawrence, residing at Hampstead Plains, L. I., while riding the other day in a wagon, had her clothes take fire from the ashes of her husbands pipe. She was so badly burnt that she died in a short time after being taken to a neighboring house.

A Defaulter. Col. James Davidson, Treasurer of Kentucky, has resigned his office. He is a defaulter to the amount of from thirty to forty thousand dollars.

Despatch in Business. An Irish woman, named Foley, arrived in Glasgow on Tuesday week; on Wednesday she was apprehended for pocket picking; on Thursday she was liberated for want of proper evidence; and in an hour after, in an entry, gave birth to a child; on Saturday she was again at the police office, and in the evening was locked up with her child on three charges of pocket picking. [Liverpool paper.

Accident. Lewis Gay, of Walpole, was very seriously injured on Wednesday afternoon, as he was riding through Roxbury, being thrown out of his wagon in consequence of his horse taking fright, two wheels passing over his head, breaking his cheek bone and destroying one of his eyes, with other injuries. He was taken to the poor house for treatment.

Fire in Stoughton. On Tuesday afternoon a fire commenced in the stable of Mr. Capen, in the rear of the Hotel kept by him. The stable and contents of hay and grain were consumed. The fire then communicated to the new and elegant Town-House, and thence to a dwelling house, consisting of two tenements, all of which were destroyed. The buildings were insured.

Truth on Tombstones. The best epitaph we ever saw was that of a clown. It simply said, "Here I am." [Punch.

## MARRIAGES.

In this city, Mr George W. Emerson to Miss Sarah E. Pickering, both of Salem.

15th inst, Dr Benj. S. Codman to Miss Elizabeth B. Loring.

In Scituate, 30th ult, Mr Samuel N. Perry to Miss Ellen Harrington, of Boston.

In Manchester, Mr Wm. Clark, of Boston, to Miss Hannah Caldwell, of M.

In Somerville, 15th inst, Mr. Martin Draper, Jr., to Miss Sarah Morrison, both of Somerville.

In Woburn, Aug. 14, Mr. Thomas Morong, of Cahawba, Alabama, to Miss Mary L. Bennett, only daughter of the late Rev. Joseph Bennett.

In Utica, N. Y. Aug. 9, Prof. S. F. B. Morse, of Poughkeepsie, inventor of the Magnetic Telegraph, to Miss Sarah E. Griswold, of New Orleans.

In Mt Vernon, N. H., 8th inst, Mr Wm. B. Richardson, of Boston, to Miss Mary A. Kimball.

In Brooklyn, N. Y., 8th inst, Mr Joseph K. Wellington to Miss Frances Louisa Gavett, both of this city.

At Niagara Falls, 10th inst, Mr James Spencer Kimball, of Strafford, Vt, to Miss Clara Partridge, of Templeton, Mass. They were, with fifteen companions, ladies and gentlemen, from Boston and vicinity, on their way to Missouri as teachers.

In Thompson, Ct, 5th inst, Mr Joshua R. Parmenter, of Holton, to Miss Lucy Ann Crossman, of Boylston.

In New York City, Aug. 16, at the church of the Puritans, by Rev. Henry E. Cheever, Mr. Ephraim Noyes, of North Bridgewater, to Miss Nancy, daughter of the late Capt. Luther Richards, of Dover, Ms.

## DEATHS.

In this city, 13th inst, Caroline Cutter, 6 yrs 6 mos, daughter of Caleb C. and Frances M. Cutter.

13th inst, Edward Moody, only son of Edward and Eliza Hennessy.

15th inst, Samuel Bass, Esq, 58.

16th inst, Alexander Reed, child of G. W. H. and Charity Parker, 3 yrs 3 mos.

16th inst, John Mann, 64.

In this city, 11th inst, Harriet Emma, only daughter of Bailey T. and Harriet A. Mills, aged 2 years.

In North Chelsea, 12th inst, Mr. George Stowers aged 30 years.

In South Natick, 11th inst, Mrs. Abigial Sawin, widow of the late Thomas Sawin, Esq., aged 87.

In South Malden, 14th inst, of brain fever, Charles F., 2d son of Mr. John Alden, of S. M., aged 22 yrs.

In Burlington, 13th inst, Susan M., wife of George Gleason, aged 37.

In Cambridge, Aug. 16, Mary Amelia Elizabeth Jennison, wife of the late Dr. Timothy Lindall Jennison, aged 88 years 2 mos. 14 days.

In Annisquam, Aug. 15, suddenly, of cholera infantum, Dwight Henry, only son of Henry Williams, Jr. of this city, 4½ mos.

In South Boston, 12th in t, George Franklin, only son of John H. and Arvillar Crocker, 1 yr 8 mos.

In Roxbury, 11th inst, Mrs Elizabeth Coverly, 89; 12th inst, Mrs Charlotte, wife of Mr Thomas Child, aged 63.

In Woburn, 15th inst, John W. Cole, son of J. G. and Lavina B. Cole, 4 yrs.

In Weymouth, 13th inst, Mrs Elizabeth Willis, 63, wife of Tilley Willis, Esq.

In Medford, 15th inst, Miss Mary, daughter of the late Wm. Bradbury, Esq.

In Worcester, 9th inst, Jane W, wife of Mr Thomas H. Selby, 25; 10th inst, Mr Josiah Rice, 41; Mr Hunt B Holton, 23.

In North Danvers, 14th inst, Susan Maria, daughter of Susan H. and the late Daniel F. Potman, aged 11 yrs 10 mos.

In Gloucester, 12th inst, Benj. Wonson, 20; 14th, Mrs Susan Williams, 25 yrs—children of Mr John Wonson.

In Newport, Mrs Wilkes, wife of Capt. Wilkes, late of the Exploring Expedition.

In Pittsfield, N. H., 9th inst, Mr Moses Norris, aged 86 yrs.

Number of Deaths in Boston, for the week ending Saturday noon, August 12. *Diseases*—Disease of the bowels, 42, do of heart 1, do of spine 1, dysentery 8, cholera infantum 6, cholera morbus 1, inflammation of bowels, 2, do of lungs 1, consumption 12, intantile 9, typhus fever 2, scarlet do 1, lung do 2, dropsy 2, do on the brain 2, childbed 1, apoplexy 2, convulsions 7, debility 1, small pox 1, sypnilis 1, drinking cold water 2, paralysis 1, old age 2, accidental 2, teething 1, marasmus 3, scrofula 1, spasms 1, Hœmorrhage 1, Purpura 1. 3 died at Deer Island.

Males 59. Females 61. Stillborn 8. Total 102.

## MINIATURE ALMANAC.

[For the week commencing Aug 13.]

| Days of the Week. | Sun Rises. | Sun Sets. | Moon Rises. | Length of Days. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sunday. | 5 4 | 7 5 | rises | 14 1 |
| Monday. | 5 5 | 7 4 | 11 41 | 13 59 |
| Tuesday. | 5 6 | 7 2 | morn | 13 56 |
| Wednesday. | 5 7 | 7 1 | 0 20 | 13 54 |
| Thursday. | 5 8 | 6 59 | 1 3 | 13 51 |
| Friday. | 5 9 | 6 58 | 1 52 | 13 49 |
| Saturday. | 5 10 | 6 56 | 2 47 | 13 46 |

## Review of the Markets.

ASHES—There is only a moderate demand, although the stock is small. Pots are selling at 5c, and Pearls at 6a6¼c per lb, cash.

COAL—The arrivals from the Provinces have been large, mostly on contract. A few cargoes Pictou have been sold at $6 per chal; Anthracite continues to arrive quite freely, and sales are making by retail at $5 50a6 per ton, cash.

COFFEE—There has been more demand for St Domingo the past week, and the sales comprise about 3000 bags, of which about 1000 were for export, at 5¼a5¾c per lb, 6 mos. In other kinds the transactions have not been very extensive. 300 bags Java have been disposed of at 8a8¼c, and 500 do Sumatra, at 6¼c per lb, 6 mos.

HAY—A good supply in the market; Eastern pressed sells at $11a11 50 per ton, cash.

HIDES—The market continues very dull, with a large stock on hand, sales of 12 lots Ontario Buffalo at 9½c for cow, and 9¾c per lb for dry; 3000 Buenos Ayres 8½; 200 do light, averaging 16½ lbs, 10c per lb, 6 mos.

HOPS—Prices continue to rule very low, with a limited demand. Small sales to the trade are making at 5a5½c per lb, cash. The coming crop promises to be large.

LIME—Sales of Thomaston at 70a73c per cask, cash.

METALS—Sheathing Copper is dull at 21a21½c; Yellow Sheathing Metal in fair demand at 18½c per lb, 6 mos. In Iron there have been sales of Scotch Pig, Gartsherrie brand, from store, at $25a26; 200 tons Glengarnock at $23 30 per ton, 6 mos. Nails are in moderate demand at 4¼c per lb, cash. The operations in Lead have been confined to small parcels at 4¼c per lb, cash, but for large lots purchasers are not disposed to pay that price.

MOLASSES—The transactions have not been very large the past week; 100 hhds Cuba sweet have been sold to the trade at 19c; 200 hhds Remedios at 19a22c per gal, 6 mos.

PROVISIONS—There has been a good demand for home consumption, but not much inquiry for export. The market continues firm and prices fully supported. Mess Pork is selling at $12 per bbl, 4 mos, and $11 50 cash; clear $13a13 50; prime, $9 per bbl, 4 mos. Beef continues very scarce. Western mess brings $13 cash; prime $7 50a8; Navy mess, $11 50a 12 per bbl, 4 mos. There is a good inquiry for Lard. It is selling in bbls and tierces at 7¾a8c, and in kegs at 8¼a9c; Hams, fair quality, 7a7¼c; ordinary, 6c, and extra, 8a9c per lb, 4 mos. Butter and cheese are plenty, and dull at quoted prices. At the close, Lard has advanced, 100 bbls sold at 8¼c, 4 mos; 100 kegs on private terms; it is now held at 8¼c in bbls, and 9¼c in kegs, 4 mos.

RICE—The supply is small, and holders are firm. It is selling in lots to the trade at 3¾a3¾c per lb, 6 mos.

SUGAR—There has been a fair demand for Box Sugars; the sales comprise about 600 box Cuba brown and yellow at 5a6¼c per lb, 6 mos In Muscovadoes, there have been sales of 200 hhds Cuba low grade, at 3¾c, and 30x40 do, rather better, at 4c per lb, 6 mos.

TALLOW—Sales of 5000 lbs rendered at 8c per lb, cash. Rough is held at 6c per lb.

WOOL—Domestic fleeces have come in pretty freely, and some sales have been made, but at low prices. The higher grades of pulled Wool are scarce, and find a ready sale.

## AUCTION SALES.

[On Wednesday.]

[By John Tyler.] Corn—1500 sacks white and mixed Ohio, 60¼a61c, cash.

Oats—2500 sacks Ohio, 34½c, cash.

[By Horatio Harris & Co.] Mahogany—175 logs Honduras, 9a10¼c, 4 mos.

[On Tuesday.]

[By Horatio Harris & Co.] Indigo—5 cases Manila, 2 sold, 33a40c per lb, 4 mos.

Beef—25 bbls Western prime, poor, $3 per bbl, cash.

Pork—12 bbls New York prime, $5; 24 do Western clear, $11 50a12; 26 do do mess, $8 25; 36 do do prime, $7 75, cash.

Hams—16 bbls Western, 2¼c, per lb, cash.

Rumps—2 bbls Western, $6 75, cash.

Coffee—2500 bags Rio, $4 82½a5 55 per 100 lbs, 4 and 6 mos.

[By John Tyler.] Sugar—85 hhs Havana brown, dam'd, 4¼a5¾c per lb, cash.

Oats—25 bush Maryland, 25a28c, cash.

Pork—25 bbls prime, $7 50 per bbl, cash.

Lard—55 bbls Ohio leaf, 8c per lb, cash.

## FLOUR AND GRAIN.

Boston, Aug. 18. Flour—The receipts of Flour being light, prices have been pretty well sustained; Genesee, pure common brands has been selling at $5 37½a5 50; fancy brands $6a7; Ohio and Michigan 5 25 a5 37½; Ohio round hoop 5 12½a5 25; St Louis 5 50a 5 62½, and for extra $6 per bbl, cash. There is but little inquiry for Southern, and to effect sales, lower prices have to be submitted to; 200 bbls Fredericksburg sold at $5 37½ per bbl, 4 mos. The market closes with more firmness and a better demand, in consequence of the advices from Europe. Corn Meal has been in better demand, and considerable sales have been made at $2 75a2 87½ per bbl, cash. Small sales of Rye Flour at $3 87½a4 per bbl, cash.

Grain—The receipts of Corn have been small, and the market is firm with an upward tendency in prices. Yellow flat has been selling at 62a63c, and white at 58c; a cargo of Western mixed, ordinary, brought 57a. The market closes with a considerable advance, in consequence of the accounts from England, and we quote yellow flat at 67a68c; white, 64a65c; 1000 sacks Western sold at 60c for white and 62c per bushel for yellow, cash. Northern Oats are scarce, and are selling at 48a50c; Southern 37a38c; Western 42a43c per lb, cash. Small sales of Rye at 75c per bu, cash. In Wheat, there have been sales of 10,000 bushels Illinois red for export to Great Britain on private terms.

New York, Aug. 14. Flour is better; sales Oswego at $5 19a5 25; Michigan 5 25a5 31; round hoop Ohio at 5 25; Petersburg city 5 62½. Sales 800 bbls at 52c; sales Southern Corn at 58c; mixed Western at 62½c; the price generally asked for mixed is 65c. 200 bu new Southern Wheat sold at 1 10; a parcel new Genesee held at $1 30.

Evening—Sales mixed Corn at 63-65c; round yellow held at 72a73c; Baltimore Flour sells at $5 43. The transactions in Flour are but to moderate extent. Shippers made no offers; 100 bbls Brandywine Corn Meal, the only lot that has been received for some time, sold at 3 50 per bbl. Rye Flour sold at 3 88. Northern Oats are lower, say 41a43c; a cargo New Jersey Oats sold at 33c.

15th, 2 P M. (By Telegraph.) Flour—There is no marked change from yesterday, but the market is, if anything, duller. Sales of 2000 bbls at our previous quotations. Corn—Private letters are less favorable and the market is weaker. We quote nominal, for mixed 62-63c, and for prime yellow 69a70c. The market for Oats is dull, with sales of 5000 bushels at 40 cents.

Albany, Aug. 14. Flour—But a limited business done at rather better prices; sales about 1000 bbls at $5a5 25 for com to good state and western, and 5 25a 5 62½ for good Genesee and Genesee from new wheat. Received by canal since Saturday, 4689 bbls. Grain—Corn has advanced under the news, but the transactions are limited by the light supplies; sales of 5000

# CONGRESSIONAL.

THURSDAY, August 10.

SENATE. The Senate proceeded to the consideration of the Oregon bill.

Mr. Webster obtained the floor, and addressed the Senate in favor of the House bill and in opposition to the proposed amendment.

Mr. Butler of S. C. followed in a speech on the opposite side.

The debate was farther continued by Messrs Douglas, Hale, Calhoun, Niles, Metcalf, Reverdy Johnson, Berrien and Foote.

In the afternoon the discussion of the Oregon bill was resumed.

Mr. Foote moved to lay the bill on the table, the motion was lost. Yeas, 15, Nays, 36.

The preamble to the Wilmot proviso section was then taken up.

A long debate ensued, in which Mr. Davis of Mass. and others participated.

Mr Douglas moved an amendment in favor of extending the Missouri Compromise to the Pacific Ocean, which was adopted. Yeas, 33, Nays, 21.

HOUSE. After disposing of some business in relation to the subordinate officers of the House, a communication was received and read from Nicholas P. Trist, giving the history of his agency in framing the Treaty with Mexico, and charging the President with the intention of conquering and annexing the whole of Mexico, and with abusing the power entrusted to him; and also with resorting to subornation and perjury, intimating that the House can investigate as to the truth or falsehood of the charges with reference to impeachment.

The documents were referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations. The House refused to print them.

The Indian appropriation bill with amendments was then taken up and adopted.

The House in Committee of the Whole took up the Civil and Diplomatic Appropriation bill, and sundry amendments were agreed to.

Sundry bills from the Senate were taken up, and at 10 o'clock P. M. the House adjourned.

FRIDAY, Aug. 11.

SENATE. The usual resolution granting extra pay to officers, clerks, and messengers, was passed.

Extra compensation was granted to Dr. Houston, reporter, for annulling his contract.

The Post Route bill being taken up, a debate ensued on an amendment to abolish postage on newspapers sent under 30 miles from the place of publication.

HOUSE. The Oregon bill being taken up, Mr. Smith of Ia. moved that the House disagree to the Senate's amendments. The first amendment giving the Governor of Oregon the veto power, was rejected—yeas 92. The second amendment was also rejected, without a division.

The third amendment was the Missouri Compromise, passed last night by the Senate. It was also rejected, yeas, 85, nays 121. 36 majority against the Compromise, in the House.

SATURDAY, Aug. 12.

IN SENATE Mr. Benton introduced joint resolutions of thanks to General Price, Col. Doniphan and their officers and men. No action was had.

The River and Harbor bill, from the House, was read twice and referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. Atherton, from the Committee of Conference on the Civil and Diplomatic Appropriation bill, made a report, which was concurred in.

[The House having concurred in a similar report, the bill stands passed. Among the amendments agreed to, and the bill as passed, is that for the purchase of the Jefferson and Hamilton papers, at $20,000 each.]

The Oregon Bill, which had been returned from the House with a disagreement to the amendment of the Senate, extending the Missouri Compromise line to the Pacific Ocean, was taken up for consideration.

Mr. Douglas moved that a Committee of Conference be appointed.

Mr. King suggested that the Senate must insist upon its amendment before it would be in order to ask a conference. He moved that the Senate insist upon its amendment [the Missouri Compromise.]

Mr. Benton said the first motion in order would be a motion to recede. He made that motion, and asked the yeas and nays upon it.

After a good deal of discussion upon points of order, a motion was made to lay the bill and amendment on the table, which was negatived—Yeas 17, nays 30.

Mr. Benton hoped that the vote would be taken on his motion to recede from the amendment. He had an anxious desire to adopt some mode of conciliation, and had always been against clogging the Oregon bill with anything relating to California.

Quite an animated discussion ensued, in which Messrs. Berrien, Calhoun, Bell, Foote, Downs, Westcott, Butler, Houston, Benton, Yulee, Johnson of Georgia, and others took part, and which had not concluded at 4 P. M., when the Senate took a recess until 5½ P. M.

[Mr. Benton said that all talk about disunion was "sound and fury signifying nothing," and that if any individual should attempt to raise the standard of disunion the women and children would take him and tie him with a string until he came to his senses—the men of the country would'nt think it worth their while to go to the trouble. They would leave it to the women and children.]

IN THE HOUSE. Mr. Fries presented a paper from William Medill, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, addressed to the House, and denying the charges preferred against him by Mr. Clingman, in debate. After some debate Mr. Fries withdrew the paper.

Mr. Vinton, from the Conference Committee on the Civil and Diplomatic Bill made a report, in which the House was to concede some and the Senate some points.

Messrs. Toombs and Thompson of Mississippi opposed the report. Messrs. Vinton and Hudson explained, and supported it. Mr. Holmes of South Carolina said he should go for the report, although he did not like the striking out of the Amistad appropriation. He reflected upon the Northern Democracy for its defection on hearing the blast from the Buffalo horn!

The question on adopting the report was decided in the affirmative—yeas 101, nays 72.

The Post Office Appropriation bill was taken up. A discussion arose to some of its provisions, by Root, Kaufman, Phelps and others. Some of the Senate's amendments were agreed to—others not.

The House took up the bill for granting public lands for a railroad in Illinois. The bill was defeated—yeas 74, nays 78.

MONDAY, August 14th.

The Oregon bill, precisely as it came from the House, with the Wilmot proviso, passed the Senate yesterday, at ten o'clock. The governor's veto amendment was lost, and the "compromise" amendment receded from by the following vote:—

*Yeas*—Messrs Allen, Baldwin, Benton, Bradbury, Breese, Bright, Cameron, Clark, Corwin, Davis, of Massachusetts, Dayton, Dickinson, Dix, Dodge, Douglass, Felch, Fitzgerald, Green, Hale, Hamlin, Hannegan, Houston, Miller, Niles, Phelps, Spruance, Upham, Walker, Webster—29.

*Nays*—Messrs. Atchison, Badger, Berrien, Butler, Calhoun, Davis of Mississippi, Downs, Foot, Hunter, Johnson, of Maryland, Johnson, of Georgia, Johnson of Louisiana, Lewis, Mangum, Mason, Metcalf, Pearce, Rusk, Sebastian, Turney, Underwood, Westcott, Yulee, 23.

Messrs. Atherton of New Hamshire, and King of Alabama, paired off. Mr. Clayton is detained at home, and Mr. Sturgeon left before the vote was taken.

[The names of Messrs. Bell of Tennessee and Borland of Arkansas do not appear and as another account says the vote stood 29 to 25 they were probably present and voted in the negative.

There was an unpleasant affair on Saturday night, between Mr. Butler of South-Carolina and Mr Benton. The correspondent of the Commercial Advertiser states that Mr. Butler rose with a copy of the New-York Herald in his hand, and called the attention of the Senate to the fact that that journal had published a report of the proceedings in the Senate in Executive session upon Gen. Kearney's confirmation. The correspondent said that Mr. Benton furnished a copy of the resolution offered by him in that case which, Mr. Butler said, was a gross and dishonorable violation of the rules of that body, and he proposed that the Senate should proceed to inquire into the fact in secret session.

Mr. Benton rose, pallid and quivering with rage, took up the Senator's epithets of dishonorable and di graceful, and shouted at the top of his voice, that the man who accused him dishonorable conduct "lied in his throat.' Tha he repeated more than once, with increasing vehemence. He said he had never quarrelled in his life, though he had fought, and fought to the death. He was ready to maintain every where, as well beyond as within the walls of the Senate, that the Senator lied in his throat.

During all this time Mr. Benton was loudly called to order by the President, and many individual members. Mr. Douglass and others proceeded to his seat, and he was at length quieted.

A resolution was passed rescinding the joint rule which prohibits the President from signing bills passed on the last day of the session of Congress.

Adjourned at 12 o'clock.

## ADJOURNMENT OF CONGRESS.

ON MONDAY, August 14, the SENATE met at 9 o'clock. After prayer by the chaplain, sundry expedients were resorted to, to prevent the question being taking on the resolution to suspend the joint rule, to enable bills to be presented to the President this day for signature.

After some excitement the question was taken and the resolution adopted. So the Oregon bill was sent to the President.

Two or three private bills were passed. A resolution was adopted in favor of resuming business at the next session of congress in the order in which it is left at the close of this.

The President signed the Oregon bill. General Sojelds was nominated and confirmed for governer of Oregon, Judge Burnett as attorney general, Bryant, of Indiana, and Turner, of Illinois, justices. At 12 o'clock Congress adjourned.

The HOUSE passed a resolution, the same as that which passed the Senate, to permit the President to sign the bills passed the last day, The Speaker and President have signed the Oregon army bill just this moment.

*Col. Benton challenged by Mr. Butler.*—Mr. Butler has sent a challenge to Col. Benton by the hands of Messrs Mangum and Foot, inviting him to mortal combat, in consequence of the language which he used towards Mr. Butler in the Senate on Saturday. It is understood that the time and place for the hostile meeting were agreed upon. Both parties were arrested, but were released on giving their word of honor not to commit any breach of the peace, or leave the city before 9 o'clock onTuesday morning, at which time the case was to have been investigated.

SHOP BREAKER ARRESTED. We learn from the Journal that about twelve o'clock, on Monday night, the watch discovered that the boot and shoe store of Messrs. Allen, Harris & Potter, No. 26 Pearl street, had been entered, and the lock removed from the front door. Watchman Manchester and Taylor remained near by on the look out, until about half-past four o'clock yesterday morning, when they discovered two young men approaching the store, one of whom entered, while the other, who gives his name as Edward Wiggin, remained outside sitting upon the steps. Thinking that a "bird in the hand was worth two in the bush," Manchester and Taylor immediately arrested and secured him. By this time watchman Jones and Hull had arrived at the spot, and entered the store in search of the other rogue, who was traced up stairs and on to the roof, which is very steep. There being a heavy dew at the time, marks of the nails in his boots were distinctly visible in several places, where he had probably slipped, and in one instance the marks extended to the very eaves, which are nearly forty feet from the ground. It was ascertained that he had gain'd the roof of store No. 55, occupied by Messrs. Blake & Baily, where he got through the scuttle into the store, and descending into the cellar, effected his escape from the rear.

Upon searching the prisoner, two newly-cast German silver keys were found upon him, poth of which fited the lock that had been taken away. The rogue that escaped had brought the lock back, and partly succeded in replacing it on the door, when his comrade was arrested.

The probability is that one of them had secreted himself in the store during the day, and after it had been closed for the night removed the lock, and cast and fitted the keys to it, with the intention at some future time of robbing the store.

Wiggin was brought before the Police Court yesterday morning, charged with breaking and entering the store with the intent to break, enter and steal at some other time. In default of bail he was committed for trial.

BOYS' ASYLUM AND FARM SCHOOL. Yesterday was the monthly visiting day at this benevolent institution; and a large number of the parents and friends of the scholars, and other friends of the school, with some of the managers were present. The day was delightful, and, although it was extremely hot in the city, the air on the island was very cool and pleasant.

The joyous greetings between the boys and their friends, are among the most touching and interesting portions of the incidents of these occasions; and there was no lack of them on the present visit. It is delightful to witness these interchanges of affection; and he must be a stoic indeed who can behold them unmoved. The bright eyes of the boys sparkle with joy at the sight of familiar faces from *home*.

A hymn of welcome was sung by the boys, and then some of them were examined by Deacon Grant, in reading, spelling, geography, arithmetic, &c., after which a song was sung. The pupils were then adressed by Mr. Ball, of Salem, and the exercises were closed with prayer by Rev. Dr. Jenks, of this city.

We wish there were room and funds to support more of this class of boys here. It is a delightful and healthy location, and the boys appear to enjoy themselves very much. Mr. and Mrs. Morrison appear to be very well qualified for their station. [Journal of Wednesday.

AMHERST COLLEGE. The degree of Doctor in Divinity was conferred upon the Rev. Thomas Brainard, of Philadelphia, that of Doctor of Laws upon Prof. C. Felton, of Harvard University, and upon the Hon. Rufus Choate. The honorary degree of Master in Arts was given to Charles Northend, Esq., of Salem, and to Franklin Ripley, Jr., Esq., of Milwaukie, Wisconsin.

The Rev. B. B. Edwards, D. D., of Andover, was chosen a Trustee in the place of the Rev. Dr. Nelson, resigned.

It is understood that the Corporation of the College, in consequence of the liberal benefactions of the Hon. Samuel Willaston, of Easthampton, voted to apply to the Legislature to have the name changed to Williston College; but they are prevented from taking further measures for this object by the earnest request of their benefactor himself.

LATER THAN THE LATEST. A hoaxing proclamation has been published in New York by some persons calling themselves the "Directory of the Friends of Ireland." It contains an announcement of the breaking out of a war in Ireland, *six days after the sailing of the last steamer!* The "Directory" significantly add, "Ask no questions, but remit funds at once!" This is truly Hibernian. Asking questions would be likely to spoil the story.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—Mr. F. A. Libby, of Longley's Express, was crushed to death on the Saco Railroad at Kennebunk, on Monday, by coming between the baggage car and the tender of the engine, for the purpose of taking a packing from under the former. The tender was backed upon him, crushing his stomach and back so that he lived but twenty or thirty minutes afterwards.

DEDICATION IN STOW. The new Church erected by the First Parish in Stow, will be dedicated on Wednesday, 30th inst. Services to commence at 11 o'clock, A. M. Sermon by Rev. Chandler Robbins.

COMMENCEMENT AT CAMBRIDGE. The annual commencement of this institution will take place on Wednesday, the 23d August. We understand that the present graduating class is somewhat larger than that of last year, and also that the number of candidates for the freshmen class will be unusually large.

Rev. Dr. Bushnell will deliver the address before the Phi Beta Kappa Society, and Epes Sargent, Esq., the poem.

MISSIONARY RETRENCHMENT.—The Missionary Herald for August, says; owing to the heavy debt of the Board, the missions have been compelled to make retrenchments in their expenses, and of course in their plans of operations. The Madura mission have been under the painful necessity of dismissing large numbers of their free pupils, thus virtually sending them back to be more firmly bound with the shackles of heathenism.

Rev. Mr. Muzzy, of that mission, in a letter dated April, 18, says: "*Four or five hundred of our pupils* who were learning to read the Scriptures, committing scripture catechisms to memory, and regularly listening to the preaching of the Gospel on the Sabbath, as well as on other days, have been sent away to grow up under all the degrading influences of heathen superstition."

DR. KING'S RETURN TO ATHENS.—We learn from the Traveller, that this respected and beloved missionary has found it practicable to return to Athens, the scene of his former labors. It is not in consequence of any assurance from men in power, as we understand, that he has ventured upon this step. But some important changes having occurred, he has resolved to make the experiment, and ascertain whether there is any thing like religious liberty in Greece. He found his reception more favorable than he had presumed to expect.

REV. MR. NEALE, of this city, preached on Sabbath morning last, his eleventh anniversary sermon. Since his connection with the society, six hundred have been received into the church by baptism. Much harmony and general efficiency have marked the history of the society during this period.

# NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

## Notice.

*ONE CENT REWARD!*

RUN away from the Subscriber, a boy by the name of JAMES MCCARTY, an indented apprentice, taken from the House of Reformation, in Boston.

I forbid any one harboring or trusting him on my account. T. B. CALDWELL.

West Bridgewater, Aug. 19. 3w* aug19

## Land for Sale.

A tract of Land of 500 acres, situate in the town of Waterville, Grafton County, N. H., being lot No. 15, according to the town plan, 18 miles from Plymouth, 6 miles from Campton, and within 14 miles of a railroad now in process of making; is in a thriving growing place, 300 acres of it heavily timbered, balance second growth, excepting about 30 acres large sugar maple, suitable for shipp keels, and the best sugar lot in the County. One-half the land is suitable for cultivation, and would make a fine farm for the raising of grass, grain, cattle, &c. It borders on the town road, is of gentle ascent, being towards the south, and for beauty of scenery it is unsurpassed; near to 3 saw mills, Mad River running through a corner of it, making an inexhaustible water privilege at small expense. A cash market is found at Campton for Lumber and Produce of all kinds.

This lot will be sold low, or will be exchanged for and in Massachusetts. This lot is but a day's ride from Boston. For a person with small means, it is a rare chance for investment. For further particulars, address post paid, "B. W. C." Canton, Mass.

Canton, Aug. 15. 4w* au19

## Theodore Parker's Letter.

LETTER to the People of the United States touching the matter of Slavery, by Theodore Parker, 1 vol. 12 mo. 25 cents. "It does not merely touch the matter of Slavery; it takes hold of the subject, applies the scalpel with a fearless and well instructed hand, shakes it, stirs it up, shows exactly what it is, enters into it, turns it inside out, hits it, kicks it, pummels it, brings it into a glare of light, in short, exposes it. And all this is done too, without any display of temper or coarse expression, an appearance of anger, ill-will, or malice; there is no misrepresentation about it, nor a sacrifice of truth to prejudice. The letter is filled full of valuable materials."

Published by JAS. MUNROE & CO., 134 Washington, opposite School street. 1y

## Middlesex Agricultural Society.

THE Committee appointed by the Trustees of the Middlesex Agricultural Society at their annual meeting in December last to award premiums on Farms, Fruit and Forest Trees, Flowers, Grain, Roots, Hoe Windows, Compost Manufacture, &c., will meet at the Middlesex Hotel in Concord on Monday the 4th day of September next, at 10 o'clock A. M. and will then proceed to view such Farms, Trees, &c. as shall have been entered for Premiums.

JOSEPH T. BUCKINGHAM, Cambridge,
DAVID HEARD, Wayland,
CYRUS WARREN, Concord. } *Committee.*

All applicants for premiums on any of the above articles must make their application *in writing* to either of the Committee or to the Secretary of the Society at Concord on or before the first day of September next, or their applications will be disregarded.

ABIEL HEYWOOD, Sec. *Middlesex Agricul. Soc. Concord*, Aug. 4th, 1848.

aug 12 4t

## English Suffolk Pigs.

PERSONS wishing to supply themselves with this SUPERIOR BREED of Swine, crossed with the Middlesex or Essex Breeds, all from high bred English stock, can do so by applying to H. H. WILLIAMS, Guild's Buildings, Roxbury, Mass tf aug 12

## Grass Seed.

HERDS' GRASS, Northern Red Top, Fowl Meadow, Blue Joint, Orchard Grass and Italian Rye Grass Seed, selected expressly for retailing, for sale by RUGGLES, NOURSE & MASON, over the Market, Boston. aug 12 2m

## Notice

IS hereby given, that the subscriber has been duly appointed Administrator to the estate of

SAMUEL WITT,

late of Marlborough, in the county of Middlesex, yeoman, deceased, intestate, and has taken upon himself that trust by giving bonds, as the law directs. All persons, having demands upon the estate of the said deceased, are required to exhibit the same; and all persons, indebted to the said estate, are called upon to make payment to

STEPHEN MORSE, Administrator.

Marlborough, Aug. 8th, 1848.

aug 12 3w*

## Long Island Trees.

DEALERS in Trees, and purchasers, are invited to examine the stock of Trees transplanted during the last spring from the establishment of PARSONS & CO., at Flushing, to their grounds near the Brighton depot. The preservation of nearly all that were planted, and their very thrifty, growing condition, are convincing evidences of the superior adaptation of Long Island Trees to the soil of New England. aug 12

## Gents. Furnishing Depot.

THE subscriber informs the inhabitants of Saxonville and vicinity, that he intends carrying on THE TAILORING AND FURNISHING business in all its branches in his shop in that village.

He has now on hand a large assortment of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS, TWEEDS, ITALIAN CLOTHS, &c. &c., adapted to the season, which he will be happy to manufacture into Garments to suit customers, and in all cases warrant a perfect fit. He has also on hand a general assortment of READY MADE CLOTHING AND FURNISHING GOODS, cheap for cash.

Mr. THOMPSON'S long experience in business, as a practical Cutter, warrants him in saying, (flattered by the success which has always crowned his efforts to please,) that he feels confident he can produce as good a Garment as can be procured in large cities, to say nothing of its being 20 per cent cheaper.

Persons bringing their own cloth may rest assured that no pains will be spared to have it made to their satisfaction. Garments of all kinds cut at short notice.

BENJAMIN THOMSON.

Saxonville, Aug. 12th

## Notice

IS hereby given, that the subscriber has been duly appointed Administrator to the Estate of

DAVID HAYDEN,

late of Marlborough, in the county of Middlesex, Yeoman, deceased, intestate, and has taken upon himself that trust by giving bonds, as the law directs. All persons, having demands upon the Estate of the said deceased, are required to exhibit the same; and all persons, indebted to the said Estate, are called upon to make payment to

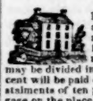
NATHANIEL LONGLEY, Administratrix.

Marlborough, June 27, 1848. *3w* july15

## Ground Bone for Manure,

IN Barrels and Bulk. For sale by NAHUM WARD & CO., 104 Fulton st. *9w april22

## Farm Wanted.



A Farm of thirty to ninety acres of land, either with or without buildings, in a pleasant growing situation, within three miles of a depot, and twenty miles of Boston, the land must be of good quality, not stony, a part of it suitable for fruit, it may be divided into tillage, grass and woodland; ten per cent will be paid down and balance in regular annual instalments of ten per cent and interest, secured by mortgage on the place, (the purchaser to pay sooner if he pleases.) Any one having such a place to dispose of, will find a good customer, by addressing (HOMESTEAD,) Canton, Canton, Aug 12, 1848. 6w*

## Black Cherries Wanted.

FOR Black Cherries, ripe, clean and fresh picked 8½ per Bushel will be given by T. LEWIS & Co., Custom House street, Boston.

aug 12 6w*

## Italian Rye Grass.

A SMALL lot of this very valuable grass just received from Liverpool, for sale at No. 10 Gerrish Block, Blackstone street, by PARKER & WHITE.

aug 12

## Patent Thermometer Churns.

WITH the recent important improvement for sale at No. 10 Gerrish Block, Blackstone street, by PARKER & WHITE.

aug 12

## Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that all persons are forbidden to harbor or trust my wife, Sophia B. Copeland, on my account, for I will pay no debts of her contracting after this date. GEO. COPELAND.

Whitjole, Aug. 9th, 1848.

aug 13 3w*

## Farm for Sale.

The Subscriber offers for sale his farm pleasantly situated three quarters of a mile south of the middle of the Town and half a mile from Fayseville, containing 46 acres of good land well divided into mowing, pasturing and tillage, with a large number of young fruit trees, some of which are in a bearing state, and also a nursery of five or six hundred trees, consisting of Peach, Plum and Apple trees.

A dwelling house in good repair, a barn 28 by 40 and other out buildings convenient for the Farm.

There is a high school kept near by the year round.

For further particulars inquire of the Subscriber on the premises. NATHAN FAY.

Southboro' Aug. 12, 1848. 3w*

## Farm for Sale,

Situated in the southwest part of Marlborough, upon the road leading from Northborough to Southboro', 3 miles from each, and 2½ from Marlborough.—Said farm is pleasantly located upon a rising swell of land which makes it both a very pleasant and healthy situation. This farm contains from a hundred to a hundred and ten or twenty acres of land in a high state of cultivation; consisting of Mowing, Pasturing, Tillage and Woodland, well proportioned to each of these; there is twenty-five acres of heavy wood and timber near to the house. The farm is well supplied with choice Fruits, of all varieties; a young orchard of Apple trees from 2 to 8 years, in thrifty condition: Peaches, Pears and Plums, &c. &c. The stock of the Farm is from 14 to 16 head in summer, and 12 to 20 in the winter. Located on this Farm is, within 4 miles of the Worcester Railroad at Westborough, it affords an opportunity to dispose of the milk, at the door every day through the year. The buildings are nearly new, and in a complete state of repair, comprising a two story Dwelling House, Woodshed and Carriage House adjoining the same; a Granary, Cider Mill and Hog House, with a Barn 73 feet by 32; the House and Barn are supplied with soft water from a never-failing spring by pipes. The Farm is fenced with substantial stone wall throughout.

For further particulars inquire of the subscriber, on the premises. MOSES BRIGHAM.

Marlborough, Aug 5, 1848. 6w*

## Farm for Sale.

FOR SALE—A Farm situated in the southerly part of Southborough, on the south road, leading from Westborough to Framingham, one mile from the Depot on the Boston and Worcester Railroad, fifty rods from the District School House, half a mile from one Cotton Factory, and one and a quarter from another, containing 91 acres of Land well divided into Tillage, Mowing, Orcharding, Pasture and Woodland, with a convenient Dwelling House, Wood-house, Granary, and Barn 60 by 36 feet.

Said Farm will be sold together, or divided.

For further information apply to SULLIVAN FAY, Esq of said Southborough, or the subscriber on the premises.

July 29 te SAMUEL JOHNSON.

## For Sale cheap for Cash, or

EXCHANGED FOR A FARM.

THE LEASE, Furniture, and Fixtures of a PUBLIC HOUSE, now doing a first rate Party Business. This offers a rare chance, as the Proprietor is determined to dispose of his interest, and go into the country.

☞ Letters addressed to 'C. W.' and left at this Office, will be attended to by the Advertiser.

July 15 3t*

## PITT'S PATENT HORSE POWER AND MACHINE

For Thrashing and Cleaning Grain.

THE subscribers respectfully inform the Public that they have made extensive arrangements for the Manufacture of the above named Machine at WENDALL, N. H., and flatter themselves that hereafter they will be able to supply all calls for the same, on short notice. These Machines *surpass all others now in use* in the following particulars.

1. They will thrash more GRAIN than any other Machine, Thrashing from 7 to 150 bushels of wheat and from 150 to 250 of Oats per day; and at the same time the grain is separated from the straw and cleansed in the most perfect manner, and is carried into a box, from whence it is taken and bagged, the straw passing off in the rear of the machine.

2. *Greater ease to the Horses*, which will work on the Machine through the season, and gain flesh every day.

3. *Less help* is required to run this Machine, for the very reason there is no straw to be separated from the grain.

One of the above named Machines is a fortune to any man —will give him with proper diligence, an income of from $300 to $600 per year. Capt Moses Eastman of Croydon has three in operation, one of which has earned him about $2,100. James G. Bates, Esq. of Hartland, Vt. earned with his last season from $100 to $500 Messrs. C. P. & D. C Forbes, of Lebanon, N. H. earned with two machines last season, $600. Wyatt & Packard of Canterbury, earned $500 with theirs last season. Edmund Buffington of Somerset, Mass. thrashed with his last season, 10,000 bushels of grain, and earned $500.

We have certificates from numerous others who have run the machines with great success, earning enough to pay for the Machine in about two months.

Every Machine is warranted to answer the recommendation we have given them if properly run.

For certificates see handbills.

*W. W. EASTMAN & CO.*

Wendall, N. H. July 29

## Horse Lost!

STRAYED from the premises of the subscriber, on the night of the 24th inst., a light SORREL MARE, square built, short tail, with a scar on her near hip made by a nail. Said Mare is about seven years old. Whoever will return her to the subscriber, or give information where she may be found, shall be generously rewarded.

WILLIAM A. MYLOD.

South Dedham, July 27, 1848. 3w* ag5

## Man and Wife Wanted.

WANTED—a suitable Man and Wife to take charge of the Alms House and Farm in the town of Medfield. Satisfactory recommendations will be required.—Apply to the Overseers of the Poor in said town.

Medfield, Aug 5, 1848. tf

## Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

NORFOLK ss. Probate Office, August 1st, A. D. 1848.

AN Instrument purporting to be the last Will of ALMIRA ELLIS, late of Walpole, in said county, singlewoman, deceased, having been presented for Probate by George Hartshorn, the person therein named as Executor. Ordered, that the said George Hartshorn notify all persons interested therein that they may appear and be heard concerning the same at a Court of Probate to be holden at Dedham, in said county, on the first Tuesday of September, A. D. 1848, by publishing this order three weeks successively in the newspaper called the Massachusetts Ploughman, printed at Boston.

ag5 3w* S. LELAND, Judge of Probate.

## Budding Knives.

OF the best patterns. Also, Scions, for Budding, and Bass Matting. For sale at No 10 Gerrish Block, Blackstone st, by PARKER & WHITE

Also, 50 lbs new white flat Turnip Seed. 3t ag5

## Gates' Academy, Marlboro'.

THE Fall Term of this Institution will commence September 12. Tuition in English $4,50 per term, and 50 cents for each additional Language. Writing and Vocal Music will be taught at a very slight additional charge per week. Lectures will be given on Geology, Ancient History, Chemistry, &c.

The Institution has a good Geological and Mineralogical Cabinet, also, a Chemical and Philosophical apparatus.

Every effort will be made on the part of the Teachers to facilitate the progress of the scholars.

Board, washing, &c., in the family of the Preceptor, or in private families, $2 per week.

Term 12 weeks.

O. W. ALBEE, } Teachers.
A. W. RICE, }

Marlboro', Aug 5, 1848. 6w*

## Recent Publications.

MUNROE & CO'S.—The Tenant of Wildfell Hall, by Acton Bell, 50c. Vanity Fair, Pen and Pencil Sketches of English Society, by W. M. Thackeray, Part I, 50c. Grantley Manor, by Lady Georgiana Fullerton. 50c. Brothers and Sisters, by Miss Bremer, translated by M. Howitt, 25c. Angela, by Mrs Marsh, 2 parts 75c. Jane Eyre, by Currer Bell, large print 1 vol. The Hen Pecked Husband, 25c. The Baronet's Daughters, by Mrs Grey, 25c. Hawkstone, 2 vols. $1,00. Self Control, by Mary Brunton, 1 vol. Lead Diseases, by Dr. Dana. Highways and Byways, 3d Series. Eastern Tourists' Guide. Giles' 4th of July Oration, &c. &c. For sale at No. 134 Washington, opposite School street. aug 2

J. HAPGOOD, Manufacturer and Importer of Guns and Pistols, and Agent for the sale of the Hazard Co's. superior Sporting Powder.

Also,—Dealer in Gun materials and Sportsmen's Goods of every description. July 1 No. 30 Washington st., Boston.

## 16,000 IN ONE YEAR.

## Cole's American Veterinarian,

on

*DISEASES OF DOMESTIC ANIMALS.*

*A Book for every Farmer!*

AND a book which every Farmer should own, and I may own, by paying the small sum of FIFTY CENTS, which may be the means of saving the life of many valuable animals, and from which he may derive a vast amount of the most valuable information in regard to the Training and Breeding of Animals, as well as full Rules for Restoring and Preserving Health.

16,000 COPIES

of this valuable work have been sold in ONE YEAR,—and we have testimonials enough in its favor, from those who have purchased and examined it, to fill a volume. We publish a few only.

"No Farmer's Library is complete without Mr. Cole's Treatise on the Diseases of Domestic Animals."

*From William Bacon, Richmond.*

This book is just what we farmers want. The prescriptions are simple, always accessible, and harmless to the constitution.

*From the American Agriculturist.*

The farmer will find much valuable information in this little work. By reference to its directions, they may be able to save a valuable animal, which otherwise might be lost.

*From J. M. Weeks, Vermont.*

The American Veterinarian is the best book of the kind that I have ever seen.

*From Wright's Paper, Philadelphia.*

"Cole's American Veterinarian" is an invaluable book. It is worth its weight in gold to any person having the care or charge of domestic animals. An agricultural friend, to whom we gave a copy, observed, that it would save him a hundred dollars a year.

*From Levi Bartlett, New Hampshire.*

This book should be in the library of every farmer.

Published and for sale at wholesale and retail, by JOHN P. JEWETT & CO., 23 Cornhill, Boston. m20

## RECEIVING DAILY

AT THE

FASHIONABLE TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT OF

CALROW & CO.,

INVOICES of SUPER FRENCH and GERMAN BROADCLOTHS, of all the various colors, twilled and plain. Silk and Wool CASIMARETS a most extensive and rich assortment. Also—SUMMER GOODS of every description. French Fancy Silk, Cashmere, Marseilles and figured and plain SATIN

VESTINGS.

French, German and English DOESKINS and CASSIMERES. A superfine article of wool-dyed Black Doeskins and Cassimeres, the color of which are warranted.

—ALSO—

A FULL AND COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF

## Genteel Ready-made Clothing,

which will be sold very low, and warranted equal to Custom work. ☞ It is necessary for Gentlemen to understand that we manufacture in the MOST FASHIONABLE STYLE every description of

GARMENTS,

from a choice and well selected Stock of Goods, at

20 OR 25 PER CENT. LESS

than up town prices. All who are sceptical as to the fact, will find proof positive, by calling at our Establishment. CALROW & COMPANY.

CORNER OF ELM & HANOVER STS

may 27.

## Lead Diseases.

JAMES MUNROE & CO. Have received Lead Diseases, a Treatise from the French of L. Tanquerec des Planches, with notes and additions of the Use of Lead Pipe and its substitutes, by Samuel Jackson, M. D. 1 vol. 8vo. pp 442. For sale at No. 134 Washington, opposite School street. aug 2

## Every Farmer's Book.

DISEASES of Domestic Animals, showing the Causes, Symptoms, and Remedies, and Rules for Restoring and Preserving Health, by Good Management; with directions for Training and Breeding; by S. W. Cole. "The merciful man is merciful to his Beast." 1 vol. 18mo. bound for 50 cts. For sale by JAMES MUNROE & CO. No. 134 Washington, opposite School street. aug 5

## New Medical Books.

TICKNOR & CO., Medical Booksellers, corner of Washington and School sts, have for sale A Practical Treatise on the Diseases of Children, by J. F. Meigs, 1 vol 12mo.

Elements of General Pathology, by A. F. Chomel, 1 vol 8vo.

Whitehead on Abortion, 1 vol 8vo:

Hamilton on Diseases of the Chest, 1 vol 8vo:

Mayne's Dispensatory, edited by Griffith, 1 vol. 12mo.

Manuals of the Blood and Urine by Griffith:

Rees and Marknick, 1 vol 12mo:

McClellans Surgery, 1 vol 8vo: &c. &c.

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## THE POET'S CORNER.

### WORDS OF HOPE.

Dreamers! wake ye from your revery—
Sleepers! rouse ye from your sleep;
Wrong and vice, in virtue's livery,
Round ye like the serpents creep.

Fix your glances on futurity—
Lo! where beams the day-spring bright:
Ye may yet know joy and purity—
Darkness may be changed to light!

God sleeps not, though sleeps humanity—
Moves he still in fire and cloud.
Heaven is not a vast Inanity—
Earth is more than mankind's shroud!

God is in our race, though hidden—
Peace is mightier far than strife;
Earth may yet be made an Eden—
Heaven be reached in mortal life!

There is nought so high and holy
As the Hope which conquers Pain;
In yourselves, ye crushed and lowly,
Lives the power to rise again!

Trust not that which startles reason—
Good can ne'er be gained by ill;
All that chains, or clouds, is treason;
Nought is powerful but "I WILL!"

Would ye read the Eternal's mystery!
Like Bartimeus view the day!
Eyes that best discern God's history
Were anointed first with clay.

Gaze from well-depths up to heaven,
And ye see the stars at noon—
Thus to lowly sense is given
Reason's best and richest boon!

Not one grain of earth's material
Ever was, nor will be, lost—
And shall man's great soul, Ethereal,
Be to dark oblivion lost?

Boldly speak, reluctant lisper!
Truth's appeal must mount on high:
Each great word—each feeble whisper—
Once breathed out, can never die!

## LADIES' DEPARTMENT.

### The Practical Joker.

BY THE AUTHOR OF GEORGIA SKETCHES.

We reached Savannah, just at night-fall of a cold December's evening. As we approached the tavern of Mr. Blank, at which we designed to stop, Ned proposed to me that we should drop our acquaintance until *he* should choose to renew it. To this proposition I most cordially assented, for I knew, that so doing, I should be saved some mortifications, and avoid a thousand questions, which I would not know how to answer. According to this understanding, Ned lingered behind, in order that I might reach the tavern alone.

On alighting at the public house, I was led into a large dining-room, at the entrance of which, to the right, stood the bar, opening into the dining-room. On the left, and rather nearer to the centre of the room, was a fire-place, surrounded by gentlemen. Upon entering the room, my name was demanded at the bar: it was given, and I took my seat in the circle around the fire. I had been seated just long enough for the company to survey me to their satisfaction, and resume their conversation, when Ned's heavy footstep at the door turned the eyes of the company to the approaching stranger.

"Your name, sir, if you please," said the restless little bar-keeper, as he entered.

Ned stared at the question with apparent alarm—cast a fearful glance at the company—frowned, and shook his head in token of caution to the bar-keeper—looked confused for a moment—then, as if suddenly recollecting himself, jerked a piece of paper out of his pocket—tossed from the company—wrote on it with his pencil—walked to the left of the fire-place, and took the most conspicuous seat in the circle. He looked at no one, spoke to no one; but fixing his eyes on the fire, lapsed into a profound reverie.

The conversation, which had been pretty general before, stopped as short as if every man in the room had been shot dead. Every eye was fixed on Ned, and every variety of expression was to be seen on the countenances of the persons present. The landlord came in—the bar-keeper whispered to him and looked at Ned. The landlord looked at him too with astonishment and alarm—the bar keeper produced a piece of paper, and both of them examined it, as if searching for a figmite with the naked eye. They rose from the examination unsatisfied, and looked at Ned again. Those of the company who recovered first from their astonishment, tried to revive the conversation; but the effort was awkward, met with no support and failed. The bar-keeper, for the first time in his life, became dignified and solemn, and left the bar to take care of itself. The landlord had a world of foolish questions to ask the gentlemen directly opposite to Ned, for which purpose he passed round to them every two minutes, and the answer to none did he hear.

Three or four boarders coming in, who were not apprized of what had happened, at length revived the conversation; not, however, until they had created some confusion, by inquiring of their friends, the cause of their sober looks. As soon as the conversation began to become easy and natural, Ned rose, and walked out into the entry. With the first movement all were as hush as death—but when he had cleared the door, another Babel scene ensued. Some inquired, others suspected, and all wondered. Some were engaged in telling the strangers what had happened, others were making towards the bar, and all were becoming clamorous, when Ned returned and took his seat. His re-entry was as fatal to conversation, as was the first movement of his exit; but it soon recovered from the shock—with the difference, however, that those who *led* before, were now mute, and wholly absorbed in the contemplation of Ned's person.

After retaining his seat for about ten minutes, Ned rose again, inquired the way to the stable, and left the house. As soon as he passed the outer door, the bar-keeper hastened to the company with Ned's paper in his hand. "Gentlemen," said he, "can any of you tell me what name this is?" All rushed to the paper in an instant—one or two pair of heads met over it with considerable force. After pondering over it to their heart's content, they all agreed that the first letter was an "E," and the second a "B," or an "R," but nobody could make out the balance. While they were thus engaged, to the astonishment of everybody, Ned interrupted their deliberations with, "gentlemen, if you have satisfied yourselves with that paper, I'll thank you for it." It is easy to imagine, but impossible to describe the looks and actions of the company, under their surprise and mortification. They dropped off and left the bar-keeper to his appropriate duty, of handing the paper to Ned. He reached it forth, but Ned moved not a hand to receive, for about the space of three seconds; during which time he kept his eye fixed upon the arch-offender in awfully solemn rebuke. He then took it gravely and put it in his pocket, and left the bar-keeper, with a shaking ague upon him. From this moment he became Ned's most obsequious and willing slave.

Supper was announced; Mrs. Blank, the landlady, took the head of the table, and Ned seated himself next to her. Her looks denoted some alarm at finding him so near her; and plainly showed that he had been fully described to her by her husband, or some one else.

"Will you take tea or coffee, sir?" said she.

"Why, madam," said Ned, in a tone as courteous as Chesterfield himself could have used, "I am really ashamed to acknowledge and to expose my very singular appetite; but habitual indulgence of it, has made it necessary to my comfort, if not to my health, that I should suit favor it when I can. If you will pardon me, I will take both at the same time."

This respectful reply, (which, by the way, she alone was permitted to hear,) had its natural effect. It won for him unqualified indulgence, raised doubts whether he could be the suspicious character which had been described to her, and begat in her desire to cultivate a further acquaintance with him. She handed to him the two cups, and accompanied them with some remarks drawn from her own observation in the line of her business, calculated to reconcile him to his whimsical appetite; but she could extract from Ned nothing but monosyllables, and sometimes not even that much. Consequently the good lady began very soon to relapse into her former feelings.

Ned placed a cup on each side of him, and commenced stirring both at the same time very deliberately. This done, he sipped a little tea, and asked Mrs. B. for a drop more milk in it. Then he tasted his tea again and requested a small lump more of sugar in it—lastly he tasted his coffee, and desired a few drops more milk in that. It was easy to discover, that before he got suited the landlady had solemnly resolved, never to offer any more encouragement to such an appetite. She waxed exceedingly petulant, and having nothing else to scold, she scolded the servants of course.

Waffles were handed to Ned, and he took one; batter-cakes were handed, and he took one; and so out of muffins, rolls, and corn-bread.—Having laid in these provisions, he turned into his plate, upon his waffle and batter-cake, some of the crumbs of the several kinds of bread which he had taken, in different propotions, and commenced mashing all together with his knife. During this operation the landlady frowned and pouted—the servants giggled—and the boarders were variously affected.

Having reduced this mess to the consistency of a hard poultice, he packed it all up to one side of his plate in the form of a terrapin, and smoothed it all over nicely with his knife,—Nearly opposite to Ned, but a little below him, sat a waspish little gentleman, who had been watching him with increasing torments from the first to the last movement of Ned's knife. His tortures were visible to blinder eyes than Ned's and doubtless had been seen by him in their earliest paroxysms. This gentleman occupied a seat nearest to a dish of steak, and was in the act of muttering something about "brutes" to his next neighbor, when Ned beckoned a servant to him, and requested him "to ask that gentleman for a small bit of steak." The servant obeyed, and planting Ned's plate directly between the gentleman's and the steak dish, delivered his message. The testy gentleman turned his head, and the first thing he saw was Ned's party-colored terrapin, right under his nose. He started back as if he had been struck by a snapping-turtle--reddened to scarlet -looked at Ned, (who appeared as innocent as a lamb) --looked at the servant, (who appeared as innocent as Ned) and then fell to work on the steak, as if he were amputating all Ned's limbs at once.

Ned now commenced his repast. He ate his meat and *breads* in the usual way; but he drank his liquids in all ways. First a sip of tea, then of coffee; then two of the first and one of the last' then three of the last and one of the first, and so on.

His steak was soon consumed and his plate was a second time returned to the mettlesome gentleman "for another very small bit of steak." The plate paid its second visit, precisely as it had its first; and as soon as the fiery gentleman saw the half-demolished terrapin again under his nose, he seized a fork, drove it into the largest slice of steak in the dish, dashed it into Ned's plate, rose from the table, and left the room. Every person at the table, except Ned, laughed outright at the little man's fury; but Ned did not even smile—nay, he looked for all the world, as if he thought the laugh was at him.

The boarders, one after another, retired, until Ned and the landlady were left alone at the table.

"Will you have another cup of tea and coffee, sir?" said she, by the way of convincing him that he ought to retire, seeing he had finished his supper.

"No, I thank you, madam," returned Ned.

"Will you have a glass of milk and a cup of tea and coffee together?"

"No, ma'am," said Ned. "I am not blind, madam," continued he, "to the effects which my unfortunate eccentricities have produced upon yourself and your company; nor have I witnessed them without those feelings which they are well calculated to inspire in a man of ordinary sensibilities.

I am aware, too, that I am prolonging and aggravating your uneasiness, by detaining you beyond the hour which demands your presence at the table; but I could not permit you to retire, without bespeaking your indulgence of the strange, unnatural appetite, which has just caused you so much astonishment and mortification. The story of its beginning might be interesting, and certainly would be instructing to you, but I am indisposed at this time to obtrude it upon your patience, and I presume you are still less disposed to hear it. My principal object, however, in claiming your attention for a moment at this time, is to assure you, that out of respect to your feelings, I will surrender the enjoyment of of my meals for the few days that I have to remain in Savannah, and conform to the customs of your table. The sudden change in my habits will expose me to some inconvenience, and may perhaps affect my health; but I willingly incur these hazards, rather than to renew your mortification, or to impose upon your family the trouble of giving me my meals at my room."

The good lady, whose bitter feeling had given place to the kinder emotions of pity and benevolence, before Ned had half concluded his apology, (for it was delivered in a tone of most melting eloquence,) caught at this last hint, and insisted upon sending his meals to his room. Ned reluctantly consented, after exhorting a pledge from her, that *she* would assume the responsibilities and trouble that he was about to give to the family.

"As to your *boarders*, madam," said Ned, in conclusion, "I have no apology to make to them. I grant them the privilege of eating what they please, and as they please; and so far as they are concerned I shall exercise the same privileges, reckless of their feelings or opinions; and I shall take it as a singular favor if you will say nothing to them or to any one else, which may lead them to the discovery, that I am acquainted with my own peculiarities."

The good lady promised obedience to his wishes, and Ned, requesting to be conducted to the room, retired.

A group of gentlemen at the fire-place had sent many significant "hems" and smiles to Mrs. Blank, during her *tete-a-tete* with Ned; and as she approached them, on her way out of the room, they began to taunt her playfully, upon the impression which she seemed to have made upon the remarkable stranger.

"Really," said one, "I thought the *impression* was on the other side."

"And in truth, so it was," said Mrs. B. At this moment her husband stepped in.

"I'll tell you what it is, Mr. Blank," said one of the company, "you'd better keep a sharp look-out on that stranger; our landlady is *wonderfully* taken with him."

"I'll be bound," said Mr. B., "for my wife; the less like anybody else in the world he is, the better will she like him."

"Well, I assure you," said Mrs. B., "I never had my feelings so deeply interested in a stranger in my life. I'd give the world to know his history."

"Why, then," rejoined the landlord; "I suppose he has been quizzing us all this time."

"No," said she, "he is incapable of quizzing. All that you have seen of him is unaffected, and perfectly natural to him."

"Then, really," continued the husband, "he is a very interesting object, and I congratulate you upon getting so easily into his confidence; but as I am not quite as much captivated with his unaffected graces as you seem to be, I shall take the liberty, in charity to the rest of my boarders, of requesting him to-morrow, to seek other lodgings."

"Oh!" exclaimed Mrs. B., in the goodness of her heart, with a countenance evincive of the deepest feeling, "I would not have you do such a thing for the world. He's only going to stay a few days."

"How do you know?"

"He told me so, and do let's bear with him that short time. He shan't trouble you or the boarders any more."

"Why, Sarah," said the landlord, "I do believe you are out of your senses."

"Gone case!" said one boarder. "Terrible affair!" said another. "Bewitching *little* fellow," said a third. "Come, Mrs. Blank, tell us all he said to you. We young men wish to know how to please the ladies, so that we may get wives easily. I'm determined the next party I go to, to make a soup of everything on the waiters, and eat all at once. I shall then become irresistible to the ladies."

"Get along with your nonsense," said Mrs. B., smiling as she left the room.

At eight o'clock, I retired to my room, which happened (probably from the circumstance of our reaching the hotel within a few minutes of each other,) to be adjoining Ned's. I had no sooner entered my room, than Ned followed me, where we interchanged the particulars which make up the foregoing story. He now expended freely the laughter which he had been collecting during the evening. He stated that his last interview with Mrs. Blank, was the result of a necessity—that he found he had committed himself in making up and disposing of his odd supper; for that he should have to eat in the same way, during his whole stay in Savannah, unless he could manage to get his meals in private; and though he was willing to do penance for one meal, in order to purchase the amusement which he had enjoyed, he had no idea of tormenting himself three or four days for the same purpose. To tell you the honest truth, said he, nothing but an appetite whetted by fasting and travelling, could have borne me through the table scene. As it was, my stomach threatened several times to expose my tricks to the whole company, by downright open rebellion. I feel that I must make it some atonement for the liberty I have taken with it; and therefore, propose that we go out and get an oyster supper before we retire to rest. I assented; we set out, going separately until we reached the street.

We were received by the oyster-vender, in a small shop, which fronted upon the street, and were conducted through it to a back door, and thence, by a flight of steps, to a convenient room, on a second floor of an adjoining building. We had been seated about three minutes, when we heard footsteps, on the stairs, and distinctly caught this sentence from the ascending stranger: "Ahs, Monsieur Middletong! you say you has de bes oystar in de cittee! Well, me shall soon see!"

This sentence was hardly uttered before the door opened, and in stepped a gay, smirky lutle Frenchman. He made us a low bow, and as soon as he rose from his obeisance, Ned rushed to him in transports of joy—seized him by the hand, and shaking it with friendship's warmest grasp, exclaimed,—"How do you do, my old friend—I had no idea of meeting you here—how do you do, Mr. Squeezelfanter! how have you been this long time?"

"Sair," said the Frenchman, "me tank you very much to lub me so hard; but you mistake, gentleman—my name is not de Squeezenfaunter."

"Come, come, John," continued Ned, "quit your old tricks before strangers. Mr. Hall, let me introduce you to my particular friend, John Squeezelfanter, from Paris."

"Perhaps, sir," said I—not knowing well what to say, or how to act in such an emergency—"perhaps you have mistaken the gentleman."

"Begar, sair," said Monsieur, "he is mistake ebery ting at once. My name is not *Zhaun*, me play no *treck*, me is not de gentilmong fren,' me did not come from *Parce*, but from Bordeaux—and me did not suppose dare was one man in all France dat was name de Squeezelfaunter."

"If I am mistaken," said Ned, "I humbly ask your pardon; but really, you look so much like my old friend *Jack*, and talk so much like him, that I would have sworn you were he."

"Vell, sair," said Monsieur, looking at Ned as though he might be an acquaintance after all, "vell, sair, dis time you tell my name right, my name is Jacques—*Jacques Sancric*."

"There," proceeded Ned, "I knew it was impossible I could be mistaken—your whole family settled on *Sandy Creek*—I knew your father and your mother, your sister Patsey and Dilsey your brother Ichabod, your aunt Bridget [illegible]"

"Oh, mon Dieu, mon Dieu!" exclaimed the Frenchman, no longer able to contain his surprise: "dat is von 'Mericane familee. Dare vas not one French familee hab all that name since dis vorl' vos make."

"Now, look at me, good Jack," said Ned, "and see if you don't recollect your old friend Obadiah Snodelburg, who used to play with you when a boy, in Sandy Creek."

"Vell, Monsieur Snotberg, me look at you ver' well; and begar me neber see you in de creek our out de creek. 'Tis ver' surprise you not know one *name* from one *creek*."

"Oh, very well, sir, very well! I forgot where I was—I understand you now perfectly. You are not the first gentleman I have met with in Savannah, who knew me very well in the country and forgot me in town. I ask your pardon, sir, and hope you'll excuse me."

"Me is ver' will to know you *now* sair; but begar me will not tell you one lie, to know you *twenty five and thirty years ago*."

"It makes no difference, sir," said Ned, looking thoughtful and chagrined. "I beg leave, however, before we close acquaintance, to correct one mistake which I made—I said you were from Paris—I believe on reflection, I was wrong—I think your sister Dilsy told me you *were* from Bordeaux."

"Foutre, de sist, Dils!—Here Monsieur Middletong! My oystar ready!"

"Yes, sir."

"Vel, if my oystar ready, you give dem to my fren' Monsieur Snotberg; and ask him to be so good to carry dem to my sist' Dils, and my brodder Ichabod, on Sand' Creek." So saying, he vanished like lightning.

The next morning at breakfast I occupid Ned's seat. Mrs. Blank had no sooner taken her place than she ordered a servant to bring her a waiter; upon which she placed a cup of tea, and another of coffee—then ordering three plates, she placed them on it; sent one servant for one kind of bread, and another for another, and so on through all the varieties that were on the table, from which she made selections for No. 1. In the same way did she collect meats for plate No. 2—No. 3 she left blank. She had nearly completed her operations when her husband came to know why every servant was engaged, and no gentleman helped to anything, when the oddly-furnished waiter met his eye, and fully explained the wonder.

"In the name of goodness, Sarah," said he, "who are you mixing up those messes for?"

"For that strange gentleman we were speaking of last night," was the reply.

"Why doesn't he come to table?"

"He was very anxious to come, but I would not let him."

"*You* would not let him! Why not?"

"Because I did not wish to see a man of his delicate sensibilities ridiculed and insulted at my table."

"Delicate foolbilities! Then why didn't you send a *servant* to collect his mixtures?"

"Because I preferred doing it myself to troubling the boarders. I knew that wherever his plates went, the gentlemen would be making merry over them, and I could not bear to see it."

The landlord looked at her a moment, with commingled astonishment, doubt and alarm; and then, upon the breath of a deep drawn sigh, proceeded—

"Well; hang the man! He has'nt been in the house two hours, except when he was asleep, and he has insulted one half of my boarders, made fools of the other half, turned the head of my barkeeper, crazed all my servants, and run my wife stark, staring, raving mad—a man who is a perfect clown in his manners, and who, I have no doubt, will, in the end, prove to be a horse-thief."

Much occurred between the landlord and his lady in relation to Ned, which we must of necessity omit. Suffice it to say, that her assiduities to Ned, her unexplained sympathies for him, her often repeated desires to become better acquainted with him, conspiring with one or two short interviews which her husband saw between her and Ned, (and which consisted of nothing more than expressions of regard on his part, a-

the trouble he was giving the family, and assurances on hers that it was no trouble at all,) began to bring upon the landlord the worst of calamities. This she soon observed, and considering her duty to her husband as of paramount obligation, she gave him an explanation that was entirely satisfactory. She told him that Ned was a man of refined feelings and high cultivated mind, but that in his infancy his mother forced him to eat different kinds of diet together, until she had produced in him a vitiated and unconquerable appetite, which he was now constrained to indulge, as the drunkard does his, or be miserable. As the good man was prepared to believe any story of folly, he was satisfied.

In the afternoon Ned entered the dining-room of the tavern, and who should he find there but Monsieur Sanerie, of oyster-house memory. He and the tavern-keeper were alone. With the first glimpse of Ned, "Le Diable!" exclaimed the Frenchman, "he re my broder Ichbod 'gain!" and away he went.

"Mr. Sanerie!" said the landlord, calling after him as if to tell him something just thought of, and following him out, "What did you say that man's name is?"

"He name Monsieur Snotborg."

"Why that can't be his name, for it begins with E or R. Where is he from?"

"From Sand Creek."

"Where did you know him?"

"Begar me neber did know him." Here Ned sauntered in sight of the Frenchman, and he vanished.

"Well," said the landlord, as he returned, "it does seem to me that every body who has anything to do with that man, runs crazy forthwith."

When he entered the dining-room he found Ned deeply engaged reading a child's primer, with which he seemed wonderfully delighted.—The landlord sat for a moment, smiled, and then hastily left the room. As soon as he disappeared, Ned laid down his book, and took his station behind some cloaks in the bar, which, at the moment, was deserted. He had just reached his place, when the landlord returned with his lady.

"Oh," said he at first, "he's gone! I brought you here to show you what kind of books your man of 'refined feelings and highly cultivated mind' delights in—but he has left his book, and here it is, opened at the place where he left off—and do let's see what's in it!"

They examined and found that he had been reading the interesting poem of "Little Jack Horner."

"Now," continued the landlord, "if you'll believe me, he was just as much delighted with that story, as you or I would be with the best written number of the Spectator."

"Well, it's very strange," said Mrs. Blank—"I reckon he must be *flighty*, for no man could have made a more gentlemanly apology than he did to me, for his peculiarities; and no one could have urged it more feelingly."

"One thing is very certain," said the husband, "if he be not flighty himself, he has a wonderful knack of making everbody else so. Sanerie ran away from him just now, as if he had seen the evil one;—called him by one name when he left the room, by another at the door, told me where he came from, and finally vowed he did not know him at all."

Ned having slipped softly from the bar into the entry, during this interview, entered the dining-room as if from the street.

An explanation took place, Ned making the landlord and landlady keep mum on the subject. He continued to play his pranks upon the good people of Savannah a few days longer, until his business was completed, "Mr. Snotborg," was never forgotten by the inmates of the hotel, or his friend the Frenchman.

### THE MODEL TAILOR.

He is the most confiding of human beings. He is generous—charitable to a fault—for the destitute have only to go to him and ask for clothes, and they get exactly what they want. He gives them the best of everything—velvets, silk, the finest kersey meres—nothing is too good for them. He even feels a virtuous pleasure in the act—and is quite angry if the person whom he has clothed does not return to him afterwards and be measured for a new suit. Far from requiring you, he makes you welcome, really feels grateful that you have not forgotten him! He presses you to the most tempting [illegible] something new. He has a lovely pattern for a waistcoat—a real Cashmere—it is just the thing for you. Will you allow him to send you home one? He is miserable if you refuse, so take the waistcoat by all means, and make the poor fellow happy. He has, also, some beautiful stuff for trowsers—just arrived from Paris—it would become you admirably—will you let him make you a pair? Don't say No, or else his generous heart will sink, and with it his high opinion of you. His philanthropy, in fact, is unbounded; he does good merely for the sake of doing good. All men are his brothers, with this exception, that he gives them all they ask, even lends them money if they want it, and never expects the smallest return. He is the Gentleman's Best Friend.

The model tailor sometimes, it must be confessed, sends in his bill, though payment, generally speaking, never enters into his thoughts. But then he is ashamed of the liberty, and apologises most profusely for it. He is fully sensible that he is doing wrong, and blushes in his soul for the shabbiness he is guilty of. It is only that he is terribly distressed for money or else he would not think of "troubling" you. He is greatly subject to that heaviest of all social calamities—a "little bill." He asks you, as the greatest favor to let him have a "trifle upon account," and leaves you happier than poets can express, if you promise to let him have something in a day or two. Should it be in convenient however, he never presses the point, and will look in some other time. Should you express astonishment at his demand—you cannot have had his bill more than two years—he excuses himself in the most penitential manner, and begs your pardon for having mentioned the subject. The next day he calls to enquire if you want any thing in his way; the generous creature forgives as quickly as he forgets. His anger is only roused when you leave him to go to another tailor. He is very jealous of any one else doing a kind action' and would like to enjoy the monopoly of all the Schneider virtues. In his anger he has been known to send a lawyer's letter; but if you go to him, and tell him what you think of his conduct, and order a new wraprascal, he will settle the matter himself, and assure you that the thing is purely a mistake, and that no one can possibly be more sorry for it than he is.

The model tailor takes a pride in seeing his clothes on the back of a perfect gentleman. He knows no higher gratification than when he is "cutting out" a nobleman. His greatest enjoyment is going to the opera, and recognizing from a distance the earls and marquises, and the dashing young baronets and knights, all walking about in the "charming" coats he has made for them. He throws his entire soul into his business, and places it high among the fine arts, sculpture excepted, which he excludes altogether, as he cannot imagine how persons can see any beauty in Apollo and Venus, dressed as they are, or how a toga can be considered a suit of clothes any more than a tablecloth.

The model tailor has exquisite taste and unlimited faith. He praises the figure of every one of his customers, and never doubts any one till after four years' credit. He strives his utmost to conceal the eccentricities of a parenthetical leg, and spares no cloth for fattening every miserable lean calf that comes under his paternal shears. He disowns fox's heads and four-in-hands, and such vagaries upon saucer-buttons, and does not encourage the style of dress invented by the "stable mind." He warrants to fit anything, and boasts, though not much given to joking, of having made a dress coat for a cork-screw. He does not recommend things to wash, that are sure to leave their complexion behind them in the wash-tub, nor make a practice of registering his straps, his belts, button-holes, and every little article of costume. He estimates men, not by their measures but his own, and in his tailor's eyes he is the best man who turns out the best after he has been well dressed by him once or twice. He despairs of Lord Brougham ever being a great man, but has great hopes of Prince Albert.

The model tailor rarely makes a fortune, unless he has been very unfortunate through life. An insolvency just puts him straight; a first bankruptcy leaves him a handsome surplus, and a second one enables him to retire. The sad truth is, that the simple child of Eve knows he owes all his business to the fact of her biting the apple, and he has not the heart to distress any son of Adam for the clothes he wears. Perhaps he feels it would be like pocketing the wages of sin. His assignees, therefore, are obliged to collect his debts for him, and accordingly, the oftener he fails the richer he becomes. He buys, in his old age, a large estate with a small title upon it, somewhere in Germany, and leaves his "goose" to be cooked by somebody else, universally regretted by all those customers who have known since the date of his last fiat. He dies a contented baron. Of all the tradesmen, there is not one so estimable, so incredulous, so generous, so beloved, when you meet with one, as the model tailor.

## SKETCHES OF TRAVEL.

### THE SUSPENSION FOOT BRIDGE.

A friend who has visited the spot writes to the Baltimore Clipper under date of July 4th. He says:—

"Historians, tourists, and sketchers, have so fully portrayed the prominent features of Niagara Falls, and so ransacked each nook and cranny-hole in and about this stupendous work of nature's doings, for materials to enrich their saleable wares, that little is now left to delineate. Yet the first wish of my heart on coming in full view of the cataract, was that I had never seen, read or heard aught upon the subject prior to the visit.

But the heading to this communication, the Suspension foot Bridge, which was opened for pedestrians to-day, is a subject of too recent a marvel to be otherwise than common property, alike belonging to the proudest in historical lore, the meekest of visitants, even to your humble correspondent, who, in company with a merchant from Illinois, was among the first to pass over the frail structure.

The following statistics were gained from those in attendance, and by observation.—The temporary foot-way crossing the Niagara at the rapids, two miles below the falls, was built for the purpose of facilitating the work of constructing the permanent railroad bridge at the same crossing now in progress. It is 800 feet in length, 230 in height, and about three in width. Five cables of ropes, 37 strans each, (of No. 10 wire, the size of sugar-loar twine, making the rope about an inch in diameter,) are supported from their fastenings in the solid rock some 75 feet in the rear, upon stout frame towers 50 feet in height, standing upon either bank of the river. Throughout the extent of these cables, which spread the width of the footway are wooden cross-bars two inches square, at intervals of four feet; over each end of which passes a loop of wire—same size as above—descending to the level, where the loop holds a corresponding cross-bar. These latter transverse bars form the groundwork for the planks to rest upon. The planks, running lengthwise and lapping joints, are held in place by the upright wires, outside. The railing, composed of an inch strip ripped from a board, is passed between the double descending wires with no perceptible fastenings, except a slight lashing where the ends lap. Similar stips run mid-way from floor to railing, a small cord, stretched diagonally up and down, and crossed so as to form a rude diamond net work, fills up the space of the whole.

At a short distance this airy structure looks more like an effort of gossamer ingenuity or a stretch of fancy cut-paper fly-netting, than all else the imagination can depict. The extreme lightness of its make and spun out length take from it the solidity requisite to inspire confidence or to keep it in steadiness during a high current of wind. At a glance one can conceive the frail appearance of "*the thing*" as my companion expressed himself on approaching to pay his quarter tollage. However frail in appearance, at the first step upon the planks, one's timidity is startled at a sense of yielding from the pressure he makes, or at the want of something like foundation beneath his tread. As he proceeds the undulating motion or giving way as it were increases more and more, which is ducedly apt to [illegible] his first alarm, especially if he casts a look downward at the turmoil of rushing torrents in readiness to receive him in case anything should give away. But the greatest fear is at this stage, that his inclination leads him to make a Judy of himself by retracing his steps in as his wavy foot-hold will enable him to do.

By the violence of the wind, which was blowing a gale at the time, as we came to the centre, the slight fabric swayed to and fro, with such an oscillating, seesawing swing, that it was almost as difficult to steady one's walk as if a rolling deck was beneath him. I must admit that it required a deal of inward chiding to quell the nerves from getting the mastery; but whether a blanch was perceptible will never be divulged, as my friend—the only witness worth appealing to—had as much upon his hands as he could attend to without carping at the frailties of others. Our only apprehensions were that the completion of the bridge was too recent to have had its capacity of safety fully tested, or that the unsteady motion (I cannot believe the festivities of the day had any agency in our zig-zag walk) might surge us against the ricketty hand-rail, which was insufficient to support any great degree of strain. Here we met a workman with his saw and hatchet wedging up in places where the wires had swagged below the level.—As we passed him, my companion declared the repeated blows he gave the wedges were useless, or licks put in for our especial benefit.

Stopping a short period to contemplate the scence—at no point is there to be had a better view of the cataract up sueam, or the boiling whirling, and plunging rapids immediately below—we then passed on with renewed confidence in a measured keep-step tread, which we found an improvement upon the hitherto unequal step we had kept up. On gaining the opposite shore, our curiosity was so far satisfied, that we chose to follow the Canadian side up to the ferry and there recross."

C.

THE PROPERTY OF THE EX-KING. The financial difficulties of the Republic are notorious, but not generally known in their detail, nor in their amount. The demands on the property of the ex-King and his family, already made by alleged creditors of His Majesty and children, exceed, it is said—but I am sure incorrectly—the fee-simple of all they possessed. It is not yet certain, however, that the proceeds of the sales of the property of the ex-King which have already taken place, or those contemplated, will or will not be applied to the satisfaction of these creditors. Equity would decide in their favor, but doubts are entertained of the competency of the government to recognize debts due or alleged to be due, by King Louis Philippe or his children.

Among the claimants is one party whose demand will, whatever be its fate, cause some noise. The Spanish government asks for the restitution of the 30,000,000 reals which constituted the dower of the Duchess of Montpensier, and which was said to be a principal object with His Majesty Louis Philipe in following up his fatal project—the prospective possession of the crown of Spain through the marriage of his youngest son with the Infanta Fernanda Louisa. To this demand the Republic is reported to reply—1st, that "the money brought to her husband by the Infanta was—as was his custom—*encaissed* by His Majesty Louis Philippe," and that "consequently the claim of Spain was good against His Majesty only;" secondly, "if the French nation be responsible, it [the nation] has a little unsettled account of ninety or one hundred millions of francs to set off against the demand in question, being the cost of the far-famed expedition of 1823, under the command of His Royal Highness, the late Duc d'Angouleme. Thus you will see the wise, high-spirited and high-principled government of Spain, so tenderly alive to pecuniary obligations, is likely by its pursuit of a comparitively trifling object—a demand liable to be legally contested, moreover—to awaken the recollection of a debt which might possibly have been suffered to remain due forever.

Whatever the fate of the claims of the ex-King may be, the portion of his property that has reached the hands of the government is being realized. On Thursday last, the anniversary of the Duke of Orleans' death, all the wine in wood, that in that quarter escaped the devastators of the 24th of February, was sold at Neuilly. Strange to say, it brought better prices than did the wines found in the Royal cellars of Paris, lately sold at the Palais Royal.

Yesterday, the sale of horses, carriages, harnesses, &c., of the Duchess of Orleans and the Count de Paris, on account of the government, commenced. Generally speaking, the horses, (48 in number) sold well. A good deal of competition arose for the pony of the Count de Paris, which was knocked down for about 25 guineas, to an American gentleman. To-day the carriages were sold, and like the horses, went off at fair prices. A good deal of sympathy was elicited by the sale of certain articles, among others, a child's caleche, with a hood, and an infant's chariot, to be drawn by the hand.

A considerable quantity of wine in bottles still remains to be sold in the Palais Royal and in the Neuilly, but none of it is of a superior quality. Altogether, the wines, horses and carriages, belonging to the ex-King and his family, already sold, have not produced a large sum—not sufficiently large to relieve the Treasury in any sensible degree. Their being brought to the hammer may have propitiated certain ultra republicans, but the great mass of the people were not disposed to confiscate and appropriate the comparatively trifling amount of property which escaped the invaders of the Tuileries, Neuilly and Cloud.

It appears that the great mass of the private papers of the ex-King have been preserved.—One of the papers before us says that "the documents collected in the Tuileries and at the other Royal palaces, since the revolution of February, have been classed and divided into thirty thousand parcels, and deposited in the national archives of the Republic." [Paris correspondence of the London Times.

## RELIGIOUS READING.

### MONTHLY MISSIONARY MEETING.

BOSTON, Aug. 7, 1848.

At the Monthly Missionary Meeting on Sabbath evening, at Park street Church, it was stated that a letter had just been received from Rev. Dr. King, who has returned to his family and his missionary labors at Athens. During his absence of a year, the rage of his enemies has probably somewhat subsided; but the reason of his return was that, from a change in the Government, his prosecutor had been superseded by a man friendly to Dr. K., and had gone out of the country, having received an appointment to some office. The editor of "The Age" too, another of his persecutors, having published an abusive article against one of the Professors of the College at Athens, it so excited the indignation of the students that they had publicly flogged him. Thus Providence seems to have prepared the way for the peaceful return of this Missionary to a city where a year ago his life was in imminent peril. He hopes that the time may come when the preaching of the Gospel will make a deeper impression upon the hearts of the Athenians than it has hitherto done.

The remarkable preservation of the Mission Chapel at Pera was also mentioned. It seems that while fires are promptly extinguished in Constantinople, a city of mosques, and directly under the eye of the Sultan, at Pera, not more than a quarter of a mile distant, across the 'Golden Horn,' firemen will work only for pay; and at the late fire they had suffered more than a thousand houses to burn with but very little effort to prevent the destruction, when the Sultan having signified his displeasure that such dreadful ravages were permitted, the firemen applied themselves in earnest to extinguish the flames, just in time to save the Chapel.

A letter was read from Dr. Bridgman of Canton, dated April 13th, urgently appealing for more missionaries to be sent to China. Dr. B. had been to Shanghai to assist the missionaries of different denominations in preparing a translation of the Scriptures, and had been deeply impressed by the immense population of the country, with the importance of greatly increased missionary effort.

He says, the population may safely be estimated at four hundred and fifty millions—at least equal to all the rest of the heathen world; and the fact that the same language is used by this whole multitude he thinks is a very strong argument for increasing missionary operations. In view of these considerations, added to the fact that so little has yet been done, there having been sent from America only twenty seven missionaries of all denominations, he asks, will not some of those who meet in Boston at the next annual meeting, (in September) take up this subject and plead for China!

Rev. Mr. Meigs of India mentions, as among the encouraging signs of the times, that the supporters of heathenism themselves are apprehensive that it is about to pass away. This fear has led to public lectures in defence of Hindoo idols, or of the principal deity in many of their temples. The people are ready to acknowledge the folly, and to some extent the sin of idolatry; but they are not ready to extinguish it. They are, he says, the slaves of Satan, and his fetters of iron and brass, are not wisely broken.

An interesting letter was read from Dr. Scudder of Madeira, giving an account of a missionary tour in the country of the Tondiman, Rajah, and of several interviews with the King of Tondiman, who imitates the English in dress, manners and equipage. Among other languages he speaks the English quite fluently, though not 18 years old. He has a very good English library for English visitors, and a bungalow provided with ample accommodation for their temporary residence. The King received him very graciously at his palace, seated Dr. Scudder's daughters at his left hand on the throne, adorned them with flowers, and sprinkled their handkerchiefs with perfumed water. The same day he called on the Dr., and invited Mrs. Scudder and her daughters to a ride with him in an English carriage, while Dr. Scudder rode with the King's brother.

The Dr. urged the King to read the English New Testament in his library—but he said he could not; his lord Bishop, who has entire control of his religious sentiments, would not permit him. When they were about to leave, the King wrote a letter to Mrs. Scudder, urging them to remain several days longer. Dr. S. thinks that place, Peothacotta, favorable for a mission station. During this tour, Dr. S. preached several times a day usually,—distributed Tracts and books, and performed several surgical operations.

Extracts were read from a letter of Rev. Mr. Hume, of the Bombay Mission, giving an account of a tour made by himself and Mr. Fairbank, of the Ahmednugger Mission, into the Southern Coucan; visiting most of the important places on the coast, for 200 miles, to near the foot of the Giant Mountain. They were uniformly received with the utmost kindness by the people. They found everywhere an eager desire for books. In no part of India, says the writer, is the proportion of Brahmins so great, and, with few exceptions, they are more or less educated. They were generally respectful and attentive hearers, wherever congregations were addressed. The villages are represented to be quite superior to other portions of the Mahratta country. In the large villages, schools are supported by Government, giving instruction in geography, grammar, arithmetic, history, geometry, &c., which must do much to destroy confidence in Hindostan. Indeed, Mr. Hume says, we often heard complaints that religion was on the decline—many of the temples were in a ruinous condition. Some spoke of the neglected idols with pity, others with the greatest contempt.

Rev. Mr. Benjamin, of the Smyrna mission, has recently made a tour of several days journey in the interior of Asia Minor; during which he visited Ak Hissar, the ancient Thyatira, where the apostles planted a church, mentioned in the Apocalypse. Though beautiful for situation, Mr. Benjamin says, it surp